The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3817. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Escape of Ex-President Barrios from San Salvador.

HIS REPORTED ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY.

The War Preparations between Ecuador and New-Granada.

Frightful Ravages of the Small-Pox at Panama.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Champion with $299,899 in Specie.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, from Aspinwall Dec. 7, at 5 P. M.

By this arrival we learn that the mixed Commission of the United States and Peru closed its sessions at Lima on the 27th of November, after adjusting all questions pending between the two Governments.

Hon. J. S. MACKIE, one of the American Commissioners, returned in the *Champion*. His colleague, Hon. E. G. SQUIER, has remained in Peru for the purpose of exploring the ruins of the ancient cities of that country.

We are indebted to Purser BAILEY, of the *Champion*, for favors.

The *Champion* brings the following specie list:

Wm. ASPINWALL		Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	$30,000
Schlesinger & Hoffman	$3,000	H. Cohn & Co.	47,500
Duncan, SHERMAN & CO.	24,671	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	24,671
Order	21,128	Wells, Fargo & Co.	115,000
J. S. Newton & Co.	30,000		
Total			$290,899

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PRESIDENT BARRIOS OF SALVADOR—INTERESTING ACCOUNT BY COL. LASALA, HIS ADJUTANT—ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT IN PANAMA, AND DEPARTURE FOR NEW-YORK.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 7, 1863.

Her Britisch Majesty's flag-ship *Sullaye*, of the Pacific Squadron, from the coasts of Salvador and Costa Rica, arrived at Panama last Tuesday evening, having on board Captain-General GERARDO BARRIOS, Ex-President of Salvador, his wife, and his Adjutant and Secretary, Col. LASALA. In my last, I sent you the report that Gen. BARRIOS had escaped from La Union, Salvador, on board her British Majesty's frigate *Bacchante*, but this proves to have been an error. Col. LASALA gave me an interesting account of the adventures of the General's party, after the evacuation of the City of San Salvador, which I intended to have reduced to writing; but the next morning I found in the *Star*, of this city, substantially the same version by the same gentleman, which I make use of; as it would be simply affectation on my part to pass it by for the sake of apparent originality. Col. LASALA says:

From the Panama Star.

The siege of the capital, it will be remembered, began on Sept. 29, and continued to the end of October. The enemy's superior forces holding nearly all the important positions around and partly in the city, made it every day more evident that the 1,200 men of Gen. BARRIOS, who were short of ammunition, victuals and water, would not be able to hold out much longer. On the 25th BARRIOS, weak and suffering himself, gave to his exhausted men the order to make themselves ready for leaving on the following day. The Guatemalteco kept up the bombardment and assault till 2 o'clock next morning, but still the Salvadorenos resisted. Then all became quiet. At 4 o'clock, the latter having spiked their guns, were drawn up in line before Gen. BARRIOS' house; the General put himself at the head of the column, the march through the enemy's line was performed with the greatest silence, and by 8 o'clock they were four leagues from the capital on the plains of the "Angel." As the greater part of his troops were worn out with fatigue, BARRIOS told those who could not or would not follow him to stay behind, and with the rest, about 500 men, he resumed his march to Apopa, not without being molested by the enemy sent in pursuit. The rear guard was attacked and a brisk fight ensued, ending in favor of BARRIOS' men. In the meantime the van and centre kept on marching toward Guayabal, leaving the rear guard behind, but the former also were attacked in the said place by another Guatemalean force of about 600 men. Great confusion followed, and the rear-guard was entirely dispersed. BARRIOS, with his small army reduced to 300 men, continued his retreat northward, toward Suchitoto, harassed by the pursuing enemy, who killed and captured many of his followers. At midnight he reached Sinquera, (fifteen leagues from the capital, to the east of Suchitoto,) with only a hundred men. Next morning he went on in a southeastern direction, trying to gain the department of San Miguel. Entering into San Sebastian he was attacked furiously by the Indians from Cojutepique and that neighborhood, headed by their priest, TERRAZOS, who was on horseback, with his cassock tucked up, and brandished a sabre, exhorting his flock not to give quarter, but to slay all the "liberal beasties." But they were driven back. Early in the morning of the 28th, BARRIOS gained the western shore of the river Lempa, which is the frontier between the Departments of San Vicente and San Miguel. There he found again 250 Indians and some troops of CARRERA. After the greatest exertions the enemy was repulsed, and sufficient time won to reach the opposite shore in some boats, which were immediately destroyed to prevent the enemy from pursuing. After having dislodged some 100 more Indians on this side the Lempa, the General counted his forces and found that they consisted of 83 men, among whom were 20 officers, and the rest, with the exception of 16 sharpshooters, servants of the latter.

It would lead us too far to enumerate all the hardships, perils, and other incidents of BARRIOS' flight from this day to the 9th of November. He and his retainers suffered extremely from hunger and fatigue, and had everywhere to avoid or to fight. CARRERA's people went out after them in all directions. The march went through the department of San Miguel, in an easterly course, by the way of Sesore, Chapelique, Sest Encomentico, Tabanco to Saco, and thence into Honduras. BARRIOS sent a person to Gen. MEDINA, that Provisional President of that Republic, asking whether an asylum in his territory and for some food for his companions. MEDINA answered by sending a force under Gen BAGRAS against him, and by ordering his men to apprehend him. So BARRIOS was obliged to retreat into Salvador through Poleroc, and he wandered about, to evade his persecutors, from one place to another, a true outlaw, for them, dead or alive, a prize of $5,000 was offered. On the 9th, he and the twenty-two companions that were left to him, sought shelter and rest in a forest close to the road between San Miguel and La Union, in a fearful thunderstorm. Here they were surprised before daybreak by Nicaraguan troops, with the exception of the General, Col. PEREZ DE LASALA, his Secretary, and five other officers, all were captured. Early in the morning, BARRIOS and his friends took the road to San Miguel, and the former sent Col. LASALA to La Union, with the intention to devise some means to get on board the *Salvador*.

This design was frustrated by GERRALDEZ, BARRIOS' former friend, now his bitterest enemy, who had betrayed him in Santa Ana, and now was on a sharp look-out for him. LASALA was taken prisoner in La Union, and CARRERA, when he had been apprised of it, ordered him to be shot. The order was received on Oct. 13, but the prisoner managed to escape from the comandancia, and, disguised as one of the sailors of the United States sloop-of-war *Saginaw*, with a basket full of plantains, he reached the boat of the *Saginaw* without being recognized, and got safely on board.

Gen. BARRIOS, in the meanwhile, had lost, on the same above said 9th of October his five retainers, who fell into the hands of the enemy, except one Adjutant. In this plight he still succeeded in evading his pursuers till the 16th, when he was in Sapiritz, an hacienda of his, twenty-five leagues from the Union. On that day he received news from his friends in the latter place that they had made preparations for his escape. He started immediately on by ways for the port, where he arrived in the night. Next day arrived Her British Majesty's frigate *Sutley*, with the Admiral, who had orders to take him on board if it could be done. In the evening of that day a ball took place in one of the first houses in La Union, and, of course, the English and American officers were invited and attended. About 9 o'clock several of the latter left the ball in order to go on board. When they arrived at the pier, where their boat was waiting, one among them, a tall and rather stout Lieutenant, was noticed as being more jolly than the rest, indeed, half-seas over, to such a degree that he scandalized the Nicaraguan soldiers on the pier. The boat was shoved off, but was only a short distance from the shore when a shout of laughter issued from it. The jolly lieutenant was Gen. BARRIOS. He went on board the *Sutley*, and in her arrived in Panama, together with his wife, taken on board in Punta-renas, and with his Adjutant, LASALA.

Gen. BARRIOS, with his wife and Adjutant, it is said, will leave for New-York to-day, on the steamer *Champion*. He deserves well of the people of New-York and of the United States; for he is a true friend of the American principle of European non-intervention on the American continent, and an uncompromising enemy of the priestly domination that has so long pressed to the earth the people of Spanish America, and which has, by his fall, got a little longer lease of life in Central America.

There is no news from Central America of any interest. The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* is not due from Central American ports till the 12th inst.

INTERIOR OF COLOMBIA.

By the regular monthly British steamer from Carthagena, we have dates from that city to the 1st inst. The dates from Bogota are nearly a fortnight older, and are of no interest. The whole country was quiet; but such portions of it as had received the orders of the Provisional President MOSQUERA, now in the Pacific State of Cauca, was preparing for war with Ecuador. Gen. MOSQUERA having decided to command the army in person, if at least to remain at the theatre of action, has signified his intention of not resuming immediately the Presidential chair, but has delegated the Executive command to the Procurador, or Attorney-General of the nation, UMCOECHEA. Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, to whom the supreme power was intrusted in case of a prolonged absence of Gen. MOSQUERA, has been ordered to Cauca to take a command. Our next news from Guayaquil or Buenaventura, unless an unexpected settlement has been brought about with Ecuador, may bring us our account of the first collision between the Ecuatorian and Colombian troops now on the frontier of Ecuador. The Ecuatorians have probably about 5,000 men on the frontier ready for action, while MOSQUERA has only half that number, but will soon have 10,000 men to lead to Quito.

PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.

The small pox, which has sensibly abated in this city, but only from lack of subjects, has carried off in six months 1,600 persons out of a population of about 9,600! Over 1,000 victims have been buried within the city precincts, and 600, whose friends were too poor to pay the $4 ground fee, have been interred outside. Of these not a dozen were whites, and one that I know of were Americans. With the dry season, which will be along in two weeks more, we expect a total cessation of the plague.

Gov. SANTA CRUZ, who went into the interior of the Isthmus to regulate affairs there, has returned, after rather a successful trip. He caused some fifteen of the priests to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, and ten of them have commenced to officiate in the churches. All who refused obedience to the Constitution were ordered out of the Republic at short notice.

In Panama, all the churches and cathedrals are without pastors. The dead are buried without religious ceremonies, and marriages are performed either by the civil authorities or Consuls, or by the Chaplains of war-ships. Our Prefect, Señor ALVARADO, last night led to the altar a beautiful young daughter of the Arcosemena family. A week previously, the Chaplain of the Spanish Admiral married a daughter of M. Tarnier, of New-York, to Mons. E. DE SARLA, a French-Tennesseean of Panama.

The opposition California steamer *Moses Taylor* got to sea on the 4th inst., with the *Illinois'* passengers, who left New-York on the 13th of November. She will arrive in San Francisco about the 23d. The *Champion's* passengers, who left New-York ten days later, left Panama for San Francisco on the 3d.

The Panama Railroad Company's side-wheel steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. JEFF. MURRAY, with about 1,000 tons freight for San Francisco, and no passengers, arrived at Aspinwall on Saturday morning, 6th inst., bringing us the cheering news of the success of GRANT's army at Chattanooga on Nov. 23 and 24. With such a team as GRANT, GEORGE THOMAS, HOOKER and SHERMAN, the Union men here look with confidence for great good news in a week more. Still we are unconditional Union men, are no few here, that a single bottle of champagne will suffice for us all—the bulk of the Americans among us, I am sorry to say, having so little patriotism that they would prefer to see the country destroyed rather than it should be saved by a Republican administration.

The French gunboat *Colbert* arrived at Aspinwall last week, for the purpose of taking on board two millions in specie, from San Francisco for Vera Cruz, with which to pay the French army in Mexico, and sailed for her destination day before yesterday. These two millions are the product of a loan from the house of Rothschilds, in San Francisco.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* and Her Britannic Majesty's war ships *Sulley* and *Bacchante*, are in port.

Dr. MACKIE, of the American Commission at Lima, goes to Washington on the *Champion*. Also, Mrs. SQUIER, wife of the other American Commissioner, returns on the *Champion*.

There are to-day five steamships in port at Aspinwall; four British and one American.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian and American Mixed Commission—Conspiracy in Bolivia—Affairs in Chili.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 7, 1863.

The British steamship *Valparaiso*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama this morning. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Cuba to the 17th, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th November.

The Peruvian and American Mixed Commission has finally concluded its labors, the result of which I communicated to you by last mail. Dr. MACKIE delivered the parting address to the members.

Ex-President CASTILLA has been almost at the point of death, but was recovering, it was thought, at last dates.

Señor JUAN MENDIBURU, late Minister of War, is dead.

The sum of two millions of dollars has been voted by Congress for public improvements, such as roads, canals, &c.

A wharf for the discharge of large cargoes, which will cost nearly a million of dollars, is in process of construction.

Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 35¾d. @ 37½d. per Bolivian dollar.

BOLIVIA.

A conspiracy by the Bolivian emigrants residing in Tacna, Peru, against the Bolivian Government at La Paz, had failed. Thirty-three mule loads of rifles going to La Paz had been seized.

After Jan. 1, the mint at Potosi is ordered to emit no other coin than that determined upon by the National Assembly in July last.

CHILI.

There had been a little flurry about the Mejillone question with Bolivia, and war was talked of, but no doubt now exists that the matter will be settled amicably.

Mr. MEIGGS, the American railroad builder, proposes to make a network of home railroads to connect the City of Santiago with the various places of the Department.

Business continues to be very dull in Valparaiso.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Cavalry Still at Culpeper.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Gentlemen just evaded from the Army of the Potomac say that some of our cavalry still occupy Culpepper, and that our pickets extend several miles beyond that town.

The position of our troops remains unchanged, but there are indications of changes, with a view to the greater comfort of the army.

New regulations have been issued in respect to trade.

FOR THE STARVING AT RICHMOND.—The lecture of Cooper Institute to-night is by Judge EDWIN WALKER, of Boston. The subject is most interesting—"Tennyson and Maurice;" the subject ought to attract an every hearer.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Greek Fire Again Thrown into Charleston.

Fire at Fort Sumter, and Ten Men Killed.

Longstreet will Attempt to Hold North-eastern Tennessee.

Contraction of the Union Lines Around Chattanooga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived here to-night, bringing Southern news up to to-day.

The following dispatches appear in the Richmond papers:

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

Twelve shells were thrown into the city last night, at intervals of three hours. Damage trifling.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The city has been shelled at intervals during the day.

About 9 o'clock this morning Sumter took fire from some cause unknown. The fire communicated to the outer timber-work of the southwest angle, and the wood-work was burned, and some ammunition was destroyed.

There were some casualties, but the particulars are not received. The enemy's land batteries opened heavily upon the fort during the fire, and were replied to by Moultrie and our batteries.

A heavy fire was kept up all day. Not much damage was done to Sumter.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Very little firing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The casualties at Sumter yesterday were 10 killed and 30 wounded.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The boiler and pattern shops of EASON's foundry took fire last night and were destroyed. Eleven shells were thrown into the city, several of which contained Greek fire, which burned 15 minutes after explosion.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The fire at Sumter was purely accidental and unavoidable. It has been extinguished, and the strength of the fort is as good as before. The list of casualties has not been received. No firing on Sumter yesterday or to-day, and very little firing between the batteries. Four shells were thrown into the city this afternoon. Thirteen Yankee prisoners including the commissioned officers of the United States brig *Perry*, captured at Merrill Inlet, have arrived here.

SECOND DISPATCH.

No firing last night.

THIRD DISPATCH.

No firing to-day and nothing unusual except one monitor less to fight.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

No firing last night. All quiet this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The enemy fired fourteen shots at the city this morning. Seven buildings were struck. No person was injured. Our batteries replied. No firing on Sumter. No new movement on the part of the enemy.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The news from the front is decidedly encouraging. Our cavalry are at Morristown, and the enemy is retiring since LONGSTREET placed Cumberland Gap in his front instead of his rear.

LONGSTREET, VANCE and RAMSOUR's commands had consolidated, and perfect confidence is felt that he will hold the country. VAUGHAN's command had also succeeded in joining the main body.

BRISTOL, Monday, Dec. 14.

The main body of our army remains at Rogersville.

Gen. LONGSTREET's Headquarters are there.

BRISTOL, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The situation at the front remains unchanged. Some two hundred of those wounded at Knoxville, have arrived here.

Lieut. Gov. MAGER, of Gen. MORGAN's Staff, who escaped with the General, has arrived in Russell County, on route to Richmond. He left MORGAN at Cincinnati, and is satisfied he is in our lines.

FROM GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. The appropriations amount to over fourteen millions of dollars, of which six millions are for soldiers' families, two millions for clothing the Georgia troops, two millions for the military fund, one million for the public debt, five hundred thousand for the Georgia Relief Association, one million for blockade-runners for supplies, and about one million for general State expenses.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Richmond *Whig*, of to-day, in an editorial, says: "The Atlanta *Confederacy* asserts that our cavalry advanced on the 10th above Ringgold, finding the country clear of the enemy. They proceeded thence to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Here they found nothing but the *debris* of the enemy's camp. The position seemed to have been deserted on Saturday last. In the town of Chattanooga and below the enemy had visibly decreased his force. The presumption is that a heavy column has gone after LONGSTREET, and an expedition has started into East Tennessee to look after FORNEY, who has taken advantage of the absence of BRAGG's corps.

The *Whig* also says that, although there appears to be no doubt of the movements of AVERAT from the Kesawha in the direction of East Tennessee and Virginia, the War Department has received no additional intelligence from that quarter. The enemy's movements, so far as known, seem to indicate a raid on the railroad, or probably, upon the counties of Botetourt, Rockbridge and Augusta.

Fighting on Monday in East Tennessee—Our Cavalry Driven Back.

RUTLEDGE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon the forces of LONGSTREET turned upon and attacked our pursuing column of cavalry under Gen. SHACKELFORD.

Line of battle was formed at Bear Station, on the Cumberland Gap and Morristown road, and a fight ensued, which continued until nightfall, when the rebels had succeeded in driving us about half a mile.

Colls. WOLFORD, GRAHAM, FISHER and others, were engaged.

The musketry fire was very heavy.

Our loss, as far as I can ascertain, is about 75.

We have taken some prisoners belonging to the rebel Gen. GRACE's brigade.

The whole movement was made with a well-contrived plan to cut off and capture Gen. SHACKELFORD and his command, and a heavy force of rebel cavalry moved down the left bank of the Holston River, with the intention of crossing at Kelly's Ford and coming in his rear.

This portion of the programme was checked by Gen. FERRIS, who sent the brigade of Gen. HUMPHREYS to hold the ford. The rebels fired across the river with artillery upon the brigade, but with little effect.

We expect a considerable fight to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY

Rebel Treatment of Our Prisoners to be Investigated.

General Butler to Reopen the Exchange Question.

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. BUFORD.

The Reports of McClellan, Hooker and Rosecrans.

New Select Committees—Treatment of Our Prisoners by the Rebels—More Resolutions on the War—Suspension of Habeas Corpus—Thanks to Gen. Grant—French Spoliations—The Holiday Recess.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a memorial from ladies, asking the passage of an act for the emancipation of all persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from a clergyman of Delaware, asking exemption from the draft.

Mr. SAULSBURY remarked that the pastor who attends to the duties of his holy mission of peace and good will to men ought to be exempt from military duty, while political parsons should be placed in the front rank and made to fight until the war is over.

The memorial of Mr. SAULSBURY was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a memorial from the officers of the Fourth and Sixth Massachusetts colored regiments, asking for the same pay and bounty as are allowed to other troops. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and the officers and men of his command, with a recommendation for its passage. Adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a resolution of inquiry relative to the treatment by the rebels of our Kansas prisoners. He made a statement that Capt. BROWN, of "Osceola," saw last Summer in one of the prisons of the South, seven Kansas soldiers in irons, among other prisoners not in irons, and he understood they were to be put to death as others had been. The Secretary of War communicated these facts to the Commissioner of Exchange, but received no satisfactory information. Further than this, recent reports of the same character have been received, and it is alleged that the prisoners are used by QUANTRELL and others in their raids in the vicinity of Kansas. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) introduced a bill in amendment of the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the bill for Enrolling and Calling out the National forces.

Mr. WILSON also reported the Back Pay and Bounty bill with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to satisfy the claims of American citizens by reason of the French spoliations.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution relative to the codification of the public laws. Adopted.

The House joint resolution for the adjournment being called up, Mr. FESSENDEN moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) suggested that the Senate vote it down, lest it be taken up hereafter.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) accepted the suggestion.

The motion was lost by Yeas 4, Nays 28.

Messrs. SUCKALEW, HENDERSON, POWELL and WRIGHT voted in the affirmative.

A message was received from the President, communicating a statement, in answer to a resolution of the last Congress, from the Secretary of State.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad—Stevens of Pennsylvania, Wilder of Kansas, Steele of New-York, Price of Iowa, Cole of California, Noble of Ohio, Donnelly of Minnesota, McBride of Oregon, Steele of New-Jersey, McClurg of Missouri, Ames of Massachusetts, Yeaman of Kentucky, Sweat of Maine.

Select Committee on Emigration—Washburne of Illinois, Grinnell of Iowa, Law of Indiana, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Rollins of Missouri, Elliot of Massachusetts, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Knapp of Illinois, Orth of Indiana, Boyd of Missouri, Kalbfleisch of New-York, Cobb of Wisconsin, Andrew of Kentucky, Middleton of New-Jersey.

Select Committee on the Rebellious States—H. Winter Davis of Maryland, Gooch of Massachusetts, James C. Allen of Illinois, Ashley of Ohio, Fenton of New-York, Holman of Indiana, Smithers of Delaware, Blow of Missouri, English of Connecticut.

Mr. GRINNELL, (Union,) of Iowa, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, since the breaking out of the rebellion the prisoners held by the United States have been treated under the rules of war with the most humane considerations; and

Whereas, on learning that our soldiers at Richmond were suffering into death for food and clothing by the confession of their captors in the language of Davis, of the rebel Congress, "The Commissary-General having starved the enemy's prisoners," the friends of the prisoners and the Soldiers' Aid Societies continued to forward food and clothing until forbidden by the rebel authorities; therefore,

Resolved, That this is a wanton act of cruelty unprecedented in modern warfare, at war with the humane sentiments of the age, and merits the protest and execration of this House, and can but assign the authors of such infamous deeds to the reprobation of the Almighty.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (Union,) of Iowa, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a canal around the rapids in the Mississippi River, commencing at Keokuk, Iowa, and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. COX, (Union,) of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for increasing the rank of the Provost-Marshal Generals of the United States.

Mr. SLOAN, (Union,) of Wisconsin, offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing, by act of Congress, the construction of a through line of railway between the cities of Washington and New-York, and to report by bill or otherwise at their earliest convenience.

Mr. COX, (Union,) of California, presented the resolutions of the California Legislature, urging a reduction of the tax on wire to the same rate with that on manufactured articles generally. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. STAULBURG, (Union,) of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, explanatory of the Enrollment Act, so that the term "volunteers" in the fourteenth of the twelfth section shall be construed to mean sailors as well as soldiers.

Mr. RANEY, Delegate from Utah, offered the following, which was not agreed to:

Whereas, The Government is involved in a terrible struggle for its existence, forced upon our great and hitherto unprecedentedly prosperous nation, without cause or justification, by men in armed rebellion against the most enlightened and liberal Government of the world; and

Whereas, The Government is in need of the services of all the soldiers who have been raised since the breaking out of the rebellion; and

Whereas, A number of companies of the California Volunteers are now stationed at Camp Douglas within the city limits of Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, far removed from sustenance and the active scenes of war; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the cause which have led to the stationing of a large standing army among that peaceful and loyal people.

Mr. ROLLINS, (Dem.,) of Missouri, submitted the following:

Resolved, That, prompted by a just patriotism, we are in favor of an earnest and successful prosecution of the war, and that we will give a warm and hearty support to all those measures which will be most effective in speedily overcoming the rebellion, and in securing a permanent peace; and which may not substantially infringe the Constitution and tend to subvert the true theory and character of the Government; and we hereby reiterate that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists now in revolt against the Constitutional Government; that in the prosecution of the war, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the honor, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, which was disagreed to—Yeas, 43; Nays, 115—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Babbitt, Ashley, Baxter, Bearman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Donnolly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, McClurg, Moulton, Morrill, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Whaley, Wilder.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blaine, Blair of West Virginia, Biles, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chandler, A. W. Clark, Clay, Clubb, Cobb, Coffroth, Cox, Craven, Creswell, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Finck, Frank, Gannon, Gridder, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hubbard of Iowa, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kasson, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, King, Law, Lazear, Littlejohn, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of New-York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Patterson, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Radford, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Schofield, Scofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Stebbins of New-York, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Thomas, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ellijah Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Wilson, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Woodbridge.

Mr. MORRILL, (Union,) of Vermont, moved to refer the resolution to a select Committee on the subject of the rebellion; but Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressing his desire to debate the proposition, it lies over under the rule.

Mr. COX, (Dem.,) of Ohio, wanted to know when its consideration would be resumed. But the Speaker replied that he could not inform him.

Mr. LOAN, (Union,) of Missouri, introduced a resolution declaratory of the intent and meaning of the act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863. The object is to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of the act. The resolution provides that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as provided in the first section of said act, does not apply to any case arising in consequence of any action on the part of a State Government to compel the citizens of such State to render military services for the State under the laws thereof, notwithstanding the officer commanding such State militia may also be the commanding officer under Federal authority of the Federal forces within such State.

The resolution was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, (Union,) of Iowa, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report on the facts respecting the alleged inhumanity of the enemy in their treatment of our dead and wounded soldiers on the battle-field, and of the prisoners of war in their hands, and that they report as early as possible, with such recommendations for the action of the House as they may think necessary.

On motion of Mr. LONGYEAR, (Union,) of Michigan, it was resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section 2 of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes, that the right of aged and infirm parents to select one of two or more sons liable to military duty under said act to be exempt, shall depend upon the fact that such aged and infirm parents are dependent upon the labor of such son for their support.

Mr. MCCLURE, (Union,) of Missouri, introduced a bill to provide for the deficiency of the appropriation for the pay of officers and men actually employed in the Western Department of Missouri, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KASSON, (Union,) of Iowa, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Ballots:

Resolved, That one additional Standing Committee shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session of the ensuing Congress, whose duties shall continue until the first session of the ensuing Congress, to consist of five members, to be entitled a Committee on National and International Coinage, Weights and Measures; and to this Committee shall be referred bills, resolutions, and communications to this House upon the subjects named in the title of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, it was resolved that the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the causes of the delay at the offices of the Paymaster-General and the Second Auditor, in the adjustment and payment of the claims of disabled and deceased soldiers, and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate such adjustment and payment.

Mr. DUMONT, (Union,) of Michigan, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that when the House adjourn on Wednesday, Dec. 23, it be until Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

The House adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

GEN. BUTLER TO UNDERTAKE THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

An effort is being made to give to Gen. BUTLER full authority to negotiate the exchange of our prisoners now languishing in Richmond. It is understood here that he has expressed his willingness to undertake it, and his confidence in his ability to effect it. It is, moreover, understood that he will be acceptable to the Richmond authorities as a negotiator, and that they will be disposed to treat on the basis of considering all our captured negro soldiers not claimed as slaves by their owners on the same footing as our white soldiers.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Senate Military Committee had a long session to-day, for the purpose of considering Senator WILSON's amendments to the Enrollment Bill. It is the intention of the Committee to have the amendments ready to lay before the Senate to-morrow, and the bill at once put upon its passage. The three hundred dollar clause is stricken out, and exemptions are made more difficult of attainment. The Senate will insist that the House shall pass the bill before the recess, as it is to go into effect on the 1st of January.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which is now in the hands of the printer, blames the War Department for the ill-success of his Peninsula campaign. He says, had he received the proper reinforcements at the proper time he would have captured Richmond. He is reticent about his failure to follow up LEE's demoralized army after the battle at Antietam. It is understood that he censures HOOKER for his fight at Williamsburgh, and that other officers, whose testimony before the War Committee damaged his reputation as a military commander, receive their distributive share of condemnation.

CHARLESTON UNDER FIRE.

A letter received here to-day from an officer of the blockading fleet off Charleston, says that the shells from GILLMORE's batteries on Morris Island are thrown into the western suburbs of Charleston, and, by the aid of a glass, the locality and effect of their explosion are easily discerned. Deserters say that the city is almost abandoned, but few persons except soldiers remaining in the place. The stores are all closed and the goods removed. The Mills House, one of the principal hotels there, has already been struck three times by our shells. The house, in consequence, has been closed. Divine service in the churches was suspended some weeks since. The poorer classes, who have been driven out of their houses by our fire, have erected temporary habitations three or four miles back of the city, to escape its coming doom. Destitution prevails. Half-rations are issued daily to the poor by the rebel Commissaries.

CHANCELLORSVILLE AND CHICKAMAUGA.

It is probable that resolutions calling for Gen. HOOKER's report of the battle of Chancellorsville, and Gen. ROSECRANS' report of the battle of Chickamauga will soon be introduced in the House and Senate.

PARDON OF A PIRATE.

The President to-day sentenced ALFRED RUSSEL, a young Englishman, convicted of high treason for having fitted out a secesh privateer at San Francisco in October, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. The pardon was solicited by Judge BALDWIN through Senator SUMNER, and the President in the body of it expresses his high gratification at having been able to oblige a devoted English friend of the Union.

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. BUFORD.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN BUFORD, the best cavalry officer in the army, and one of the noblest of men, died at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, at Gen. SHERMAN's house, of chronic dysentery. At 12 o'clock he received from the President his commission as Major-General. He sadly expressed his regret that he could not live to honor it in the field.

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRATES.

A demand was made, to-day, upon the State Department to claim the surrender of the pirates who captured the *Chesapeake* from the Nova Scotian authorities, under the Extradition Treaty. The necessary affidavits to base the claim upon were received this afternoon.

THE PAYMASTERS.

The Paymasters are closing up their accounts, in readiness for their furlough for the Christmas holidays.

A FAST STEAMER.

The new steamer *Eutaw*, coming up the Potomac, made 95 miles in six hours.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DRAFT.

Senator WILSON's amendment to the Conscription bill exempts the following persons: Such as are mentally or physically unfit for the service; the Vice-President of the United States; the Judges of the various Courts of the United States; the heads of the various Executive Departments of the United States; the Governors of the several States; the only son liable to military duty of a widow wholly dependent on his labor for support; the only son of an aged or infirm parent or parents wholly dependent on his labor for support, and in case there are several sons all drafted, such parent or parents may elect which son shall be exempt; the only brother of orphan children under twelve years old, wholly dependent on his labors for support; where among several sons two have been permanently disabled, or have died in the military service, the residue shall be exempt; any person convicted of felony, the separation of the enrollment in classes is abolished. A person enrolled, moving to another locality, may have his name taken from the list and placed upon the enrollment in the place of his residence. Any person enrolled, who shall procure an acceptable substitute, shall be exempt.

THE ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

As the law stands no minors under 17 years can be enlisted, except in special cases, and with special authority from the Adjutant-General, as a musician, and with the written consent of the persons having a leg

PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE IRON-CLADS.—There are now in process of construction in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, twelve iron-clads, most of which are modeled after the first monitor. With a few exceptions, our iron-clads vary from each other only in size and number of turrets. It is thought by many there are several vessels being built similar to the *Galena*. This is a mistake, which arises from the fact that when that gunboat was launched, it was thought she would prove a far greater success than she has proved. Experiments, however, have shown that no regular sea-going vessel can be made sufficiently strong to withstand the modern armament of forts. The Italian iron-clad *Re Don Luigi di Portogallo*, twin sister of the *Re d'Italia*, which is being built at Mr. W. H. Webb's ship-yard, foot of Sixth-street, East River, will probably come as near perfection, as far as strength and speed are concerned, as any vessel now afloat. But even the *Portogallo* and the *Re d'Italia* are not to be fully plated, according to the original design, until they reach Italian waters, clearly showing that it is believed they will be more seaworthy without their armor than with it. The *Dunderberg*, another of Mr. Webb's creations, now rapidly approaching completion, has the appearance of a sea-going craft, but when finished will probably only be used for harbor defence. The construction of this vessel, which is peculiar, has already been described. It is now determined that she is to have an engine of 6,000 horse power, and is to be clad with iron plates of a thickness sufficient to withstand the penetrating or explosive power of any shot or shell now in use. A large number of hands are employed on her, and it is expected she will be ready to launch the early part of next Spring. The unsuccessful attempt to launch the *Dictator* at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Fortieth-street, East River, has resulted in a partial suspension of work on the vessel. The intention of her builders is now being turned to the manner of getting her successfully into the water. There are many who assert that if a greater inclination is given to the ways than they now have the vessel when launched will founder. All opinions to the contrary notwithstanding, the ways are to receive additional inclination, when the *Dictator* will go into if not under the water. The work on the ironclads at the yard of Messrs. Secor & Co., Jersey City; also at Green Point and the Navy-yard is progressing in the most rapid manner possible. Probably all of the vessels ordered by the last Congress will be ready for service by the middle of next Summer.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3717, to 3755, (odd numbers) inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 4296 to 3755, (even numbers) inclusive. *Part III.*—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1956, 741, 2256, 2290, 2291, 2095, 9144, 1112, 1474, 2239, 1870, 854, 448, 2196, 2169.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2491, 2815, 1255, 1711, 2567, 3101, 3103, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3137. *Part II.*—Nos. 736, 2886, 2006, 2004, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926.

Important to Stock Brokers and their Customers.

SUPREME COURT, SECOND DISTRICT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Brown and Associate Justices.

Isaac D. Brass vs. *Francis W. Worth and Lorenzo L. White.*—This action was brought in the Supreme Court, Kings County, by plaintiff, against Worth & White, a leading firm of Stock Brokers, to recover damages for an alleged unauthorized sale of stocks. The facts appear to have been thus: There was an agreement that defendants should buy, hold and carry stocks for the plaintiff, who was to allow interest and commissions, and give a security or margin of 5 per cent to be kept good. Under this agreement, prior to the 18th of December last, purchases and sales were made, such transactions being all made upon express direction of plaintiff as to kind, quantity and price. Profits arising from these sales were left in the hands of defendants, and defendants gave plaintiff assurances of their readiness and ability to carry his stock without limitation.

When the Mason and Slidell capture disturbed the public mind with fears of a foreign war stocks declined, reaching the lowest point about the 18th of December, 1861. At that time the defendants held 300 shares of stock, which they had bought and carried for the plaintiff, and as security or margin plaintiff deposited with them 500 shares of Harlem common stock.

On the 18th of December, defendants sold 300 shares at prices below the market rates of the day, and subsequently sold the Harlem stock. Plaintiff was in defendants' office on the 16th and 17th of December, and saw defendant White, on the 18th, but received from them no notice or intimation that more margin was wanted. Plaintiff alleges that the Brokers' Board is a private institution, and none but members paying an initiation fee are admitted; therefore, all the sales were secret, and were at such low prices that plaintiff was charged with a loss of $3,000 over and above the proceeds; and defendants set this $3,000 loss up as a counter-claim in their answer. The answer also claims that the margin was not kept good, but had become utterly exhausted, and that by the usages and custom in such cases, they had a right to sell.

The principal points argued by counsel and decided by the Court were:

That the brokers were bound to make demand or give notice if the margin had so declined as to entitle them to further security.

That the brokers could not sell without notice that the sale would be made.

That they could not sell at the Brokers' Board.

That if the sale was illegal and unauthorized, the plaintiff could recover the whole of his margin and the increased value of the 300 shares, or the difference, the stock having gone up in the meantime.

That the brokers had not the right to sell under the usage and custom, as set up in their answer.

That they could not charge the loss arising upon the sale, $3,000, upon the plaintiff, as claimed in the answer.

That the plaintiff was not bound to object or protest against it, on being advised of the sale.

All those points seem to have been decided against the defendants.

The question was also raised whether these hundred shares of stock were held in the nature of a pawn or pledge, and, if not, whether the doctrine of demand and notice applied.

The opinion of the Court, by Judge Brown, was long, and carefully written, and the defendants were *therein regarded rather as special contractors than* as mere agents or brokers, and in the matter of demand and notice they are treated as pledgees. The judgment of the Court below was affirmed, and the plaintiff recovers the value of his Harlem stock up to the 5th of January, 1862, when it was demanded, and the difference between the cost of the three hundred shares and their market price on the 22d of January, 1862.

Assault and Battery Case.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Isaac Nortschild vs. *Timothy Cunneen and William Morton.*—Plaintiff sued the defendants for $500 damages for an alleged assault committed upon him on the 22d of September last. Plaintiff charged the defendant with striking him in the face with a pistol, and mutilating his body in a fearful manner. Defendant Cunneen denied that he ever touched plaintiff; that he had been sick for months past, and on the day of the assault was unable to walk about. Defendant Morton also denied hitting plaintiff, but admitted that he shoved him away from Cunneen with only such force as was necessary and in order to preserve the peace. The complaint was dismissed with costs.

D. Levy for plaintiff; A. H. Reavey for defendants.

Consideration of Contracts—Statute of Frauds.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Monell and Garvin.

John C. Connor vs. *John S. Williams and others.*—Howes & Co. owned five-eighths of the ship *Sunshine*, a majority interest, and were ship's husbands of the ship. The ship was in debt to several persons, including the plaintiff, for sundry bills and repairs. She was worth $70,000, and her business as ship's husbands was from $2,000 to $4,000 per year.

They were also indebted to Williams & Guion, the defendants, who held a bottomry on the ship. The ship was on her way to San Francisco, and there was some apprehension that she might be seized there and sold on a bottomry bond held by Crosbee & Dibblee.

Howes & Co., made an agreement with Williams & Guion to convey five-eighths of the ship and her whole business to them, in consideration of their agreeing to protect her from sale in California, and to pay certain bills of the ship, including the demand of the plaintiff, which was for sails for the ship. The five-eighths was conveyed, but the defendants did not protect her in California, but allowed her to be sold, refusing to pay the bills.

The referee dismissed the complaint on the ground that the contract was to pay the debt of a third person, and void by the Statute of Frauds.

The plaintiff appealed, contending that the consideration of the contract was meritorious, and that "where the leading object of the undertaker is to subserve or promote some interest or purpose of his own," although the effect is to pay the debt of another, it is not within the statute. Case argued and decision reserved.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Josephine M. Hall vs. *Elizabeth Stratton.*—The plaintiff is the owner of the premises known as No. 9 Boorman-place, Thirty-third-street, in this City, and the defendant was the owner of the adjoining premises No. 8 Boorman-place. Plaintiff alleges that since the month of August, 1861, the defendant has carelessly and willfully permitted the service-pipe from the water-closet or Croton pipe of his building to leak or overflow in such a manner that the filth and [illegible] of the party wall and [illegible] and decomposed [illegible] arising from [illegible] produced [illegible] the plaintiff [illegible] has neglected to repair [illegible] damages.

Plaintiff therefore seeks to recover $200 for the damages named. The defence simply denies the allegation of the complaint. The Court restricted the witnesses to stay in relation to actual damages sustained or expense incurred in repairing the walls and decorations. Case still on.

Mr. Seixas for the plaintiff; H. L. Clinton and R. L. Gross for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Lorenzo Kierstead vs. *Wm. H. Kierstead.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Harris vs. *Davis.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing, to abide event.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1863—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.—11.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

The minutes of December eleven and twelve were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman ——

Bill of George W. Hunt, for fitting up polling places in Twelfth Aldermanic District, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of George Rapp, for fitting up polls of Seventh District, Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of D. Dempsey, for fitting up Tenth District, Seventh Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of Thomas Devine, for fitting up polls of Eighth District, Sixteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of the resolution to pay the Cecilian Band.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lannan & Kemp to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, numbers forty-seven and forty-nine Liberty-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk's Assessor, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the Board of City Canvassers, as passed by the said Board of Canvassers, the amount ordered to be paid to be taken from the appropriations for "Elections," or any account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

By Aldermen Ryers—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to alter and fit up the premises number two hundred and eighty-four West Seventeenth-street, as a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-four, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Subsequently reconsidered and the paper was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge Committee on Salaries and Offices from consideration of resolution to appoint an apportionment clerk.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report to pay D. C. Merchant for transportation of sixty-eight men to and from Greenwood.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of paying Wagenmuth's Band, for music furnished at the funeral of General Kearny.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Lewis W. Phillips for dredging out slip foot of Twenty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to John Rynes, *for injuries sustained by being run over by an engine.*

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Nicholas Sexton, amounting to thirty dollars, for fitting up polls of First, Second and Fifth Election Districts, Fourth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Pinkham, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Fifteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael McBride, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Fifteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Diffey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Ninth District, Seventeenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick McMahon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth District, Seventeenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas Reilly, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth District, Seventeenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John F. Laigman for fitting up election poll in the Eighth District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Gabriel Raunford, for fitting up election poll of the Seventh District, Twenty-second Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Clark, for fitting up election poll in the Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Cotter for fitting up poll of the Fourth District, Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Carroll for fitting up election poll of the Ninth District, Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Joseph Turner for fitting up election poll of the First District, Ninth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Walsh for fitting up election poll of the Second District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William Bond, for fitting up election poll of the Twelfth District, Eighteenth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of P. Fitzpatrick, for fitting up poll of Tenth District, Eighteenth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles Reevings, for fitting up poll of Sixth District, Twentieth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Nicholas Houghton for fitting up poll of the Seventh District, Eighteenth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Cornelius Burns for fitting up poll of the Seventeenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Jeremiah Hartigan, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District, Sixth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Rheinhardt & Kremm for fitting up poll of the Twelfth Election District, Twentieth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Walsh, for fitting up poll of Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Ritz, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Joseph Turner for fitting up election poll of the First District, Ninth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Frederick Sessermine for fitting up election poll of the Fourth District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Walsh for fitting up election poll of the Second District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William Bond, for fitting up election poll of the Twelfth District, Eighteenth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Cornelius Burns for fitting up poll of the Seventeenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Jeremiah Hartigan, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District, Sixth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Rheinhardt & Kremm for fitting up poll of the Twelfth Election District, Twentieth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Walsh, for fitting up poll of Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Ritz, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the slip, north side of the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River, to be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet at mean low water, the expense thereof to be taken from appropriation for "Wharves, Piers and Slips."

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and others, be built in Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for paving with Belgian pavement, the roadway of Avenue D, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, from the East River, without designating what appropriation the same amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount so ordered to be paid to the said Hugh Hughes, be paid from the appropriation for "Contingencies of the Common Council, for Printing and Advertising."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolutions of Board of Councilmen:

First—That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles A. Stetson, Junior, to the amount of the annexed bill, viz.: thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, for entertainments furnished returned employees, by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, together with the interest until paid on the different items of said bill, from the respective time when the entertainment was furnished, as in said bills specified, and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies, as said.

Second—That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of the said Charles A. Stetson, Junior, for the annexed bill of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for furnishing banquet to the Admiral and Officers of the Russian Fleet, by order of the Common Council, with interest until paid on such amount, from the day of furnishing such banquet, or in such bill specified, and that the last amount be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for the reception of the Admiral and Officers of the Russian Fleet.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Jeremiah—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Long moved to take up the resolution, relating to the Russian Reception, be referred to the Committee having that subject in charge.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

The paper was then laid over.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, returning resolution to pay John McGrave the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars and fifty cents, being excess of inspection fees for repairing Seventy-eighth-street, from Tenth-avenue, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, Tenth-avenue, Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway, and One Hundred and Tenth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the Board of Councilmen, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted in favor thereof.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell—2.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor Executive signature, the Comptroller eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay Hugh Hughes the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a remission of penalty for sewer-tires on the work of regulating and paving Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the same amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount so ordered to be paid to the said Hugh Hughes, be paid from the appropriation for "Contingencies of the Common Council, for Printing and Advertising," and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same from the said appropriation for Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolutions of Board of Councilmen:

First—That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles A. Stetson, Junior, for the amount of the annexed bill, viz.: thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, for entertainments furnished returned employees, by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, together with the interest until paid on the different items of said bill, from the respective time when the entertainment was furnished, as in said bills specified, and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies, as said.

Second—That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of the said Charles A. Stetson, Junior, for the annexed bill of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for furnishing banquet to the Admiral and Officers of the Russian Fleet, by order of the Common Council, with interest until paid on such amount, from the day of furnishing such banquet, or in such bill specified, and that the last amount be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for the reception of the Admiral and Officers of the Russian Fleet.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Jeremiah—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Long moved to take up the resolution, relating to the Russian Reception, be referred to the Committee having that subject in charge.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

The paper was then laid over.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, returning resolution to pay John McGrave the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars and fifty cents, being excess of inspection fees for repairing Seventy-eighth-street, from Tenth-avenue, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, Tenth-avenue, Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway, and One Hundred and Tenth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the Board of Councilmen, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted in favor thereof.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell—2.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor Executive signature, the Comptroller eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay Hugh Hughes the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a remission of penalty for sewer-tires on the work of regulating and paving Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the said amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount so ordered to be paid the said Hugh Hughes for the purposes indicated in the said resolution be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same from the said appropriation for Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the grade of Eighth-avenue, above One Hundred and Fortieth-street, to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, be established, and the avenue between said points graded and worked, as a country road, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The President moved that the resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "One Hundred and Fifty-fifth," and inserting in lieu thereof "One Hundred and Fifty-ninth."

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be in full for services rendered as doorkeeper to the Board of Aldermen from July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Clerk to the Collector of the City Revenue, be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Deputy Collectors of City Revenue be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, excepting those of Fulton and Washington markets, whose salaries shall be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution increasing the salary of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Henry moved that this Board do now adjourn until one o'clock to-morrow, 16th instant.

Which was carried.

And the Chairman pro tem announced that the Board stood so adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863.
One o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farly, Alderman Hardy was called to the chair.

The minutes of December fourteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of the American Female Guardian Society, for a donation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman ——

Petition of Jane A. Gibson, to be relieved from an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Long—

Bill of James Hope, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Twelfth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the dock at foot of Rivington-street, East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Docks.

By Aldermen Reed and Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to transmit to and pay the bill for stationery furnished to the Board of Aldermen for the year 1863, upon such bills being certified as correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of Aldermen.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the salary of the Superintendent of Roads and Avenues be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of such increase to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Mitchell presented the following resolution in behalf of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, relative to the memorial presented by Clark Mills, offering to sell the City the bronze statue of Andrew Jackson, which memorial was signed by a large number of our citizens, praying the City to purchase the same, the memorial and request having been missed:

Whereas, Clark Mills has tendered the purchase of his colossal bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson to the Corporate authorities of New-York; therefore

Resolved, That the same be accepted, and that the sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid therefor, on its erection in this City, in such place as may be designated by the Mayor and the Common Council of said City.

Which was laid over.

By Aldermen Chipp—

Resolved, That the salaries of the Clerks of the several markets be increased as follows, namely: The Clerk of Fulton Market to twelve hundred dollars per annum; the Deputy Clerk of Fulton Market to nine hundred dollars per annum; the Clerks of Jefferson, Clinton, Catharine, Essex, Centre, Union and Tompkins Markets, to one thousand dollars per annum each, and the Clerks of Franklin and Gouverneur Markets to seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum each, the said increase to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication from City Inspector, relating to the appropriation for cleaning streets having become entirely exhausted.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report making donations to the several Dispensaries, also to the St. Joseph's Asylum, the Prison Association, and the Union Home and School for the Children of Volunteers.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Veto message of His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to remove the building on the north side of the ferry slip, at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of adopting resolution that the bulkhead between Tompkins-street and the water line of East-street, be rebuilt throughout the same, and widened ten feet, and the Street Commissioner be hereby directed to advertise for proposals and contracts for said work.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a new fire-alarm bell for the Spring-street bell-tower, and also for the Essex Market bell-tower.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with the Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board (without dimensions therefor.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Long, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Resolution that crosswalks be laid in First-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-first-street, also at the intersections of said streets with First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-first-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners and the remainder by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-first-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners and the remainder by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, and those on the west side of Second-avenue between Forty-fifth and Fifty-second streets, also on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, to be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be curbed and guttered, and flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that a track of bridge stone be laid from the house of Engine Company number Twenty-eight in Twenty-first-street to the Ninth-avenue *immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct* Board.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved that when this Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow, seventeenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Hardy, Masterson, Long—3.

And the Chairman pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, the seventeenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ADJOURNED SESSION—Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.
Six o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Sepper, Houghtaiin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Councilman Sepper, Councilman Webster was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Friday and Saturday, December eleven and twelve, were read and approved.

BILLS.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of Cornelius Burns, for fitting up poll of the Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, December Election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of James Walsh for fitting up poll of the Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman McBride—

Bill of James Ritz, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Connell, for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, being for coaches furnished to Gen. Ward B. Burnett, from July fourteen to July twenty-four, inclusive, in transporting arms and accoutrements from State Arsenal to headquarters, and for other purposes during the riot in this City.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that Patrick McGann be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of George G. O. Riley, resigned.

Which was carried.

Councilman Joyce moved to lay the paper on the table.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolving that Henry D. Brookman and John W. Brookman, owners of property on the block between Hinsdale and Twentieth-streets, East River, be permitted to erect the usual bulkhead in the line established by the Harbor Commissioners, and that they be permitted to build the pier at the end of said bulkhead of the usual dimensions, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at their own expense.

The President pro tem. put the question on the adoption of the resolution, and it was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Sepper, Houghtaiin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Richard M. Lush, for fitting up poll of the Second

Currency, the first installment of which will go to the First National Bank of Washington. The Treasury will be able to use these Notes in place of the ordinary small greenbacks in disbursements to the army, should the latter fail to come in in sufficient sums for the next Army payments. The engraving is said to be highly creditable to the taste and skill of the Continental Company.

The whole subscriptions to the Popular Loan turn out to be nearly or quite two million of dollars, viz:

Through Loan Agent	$1,326,000
New-York Treasury direct	343,000
At other offices, say	300,000
Total	$2,679,000

The subscriptions to-day also promise to be large. At the office here they are $292,900. The deposits for the Loan Agent here amount to $671,000. The new subscriptions with FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents, alone are $300,000. The Treasury Office also received $215,000 in Currency on 5 ⅌ cent. deposit, and $236,000 in Gold for Customs.

There is increasing speculation, at rising prices, for the Railways and some of the Coal shares, on the Stock Exchange, and the excitement is again looking up among the outsiders in William-street. The New-York and Western Roads were all firm at the early Board, and with the exception of Galena, were still higher at the Afternoon Board. The Galena dividend is telegraphed from Chicago as only three per cent., which creates some disappointment on the liberal traffic of the Fall months. The additional advance in Rock Island is nearly five per cent., and the transactions in the Stock, both for cash and on time, unusually heavy. Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and New-York Central, were firm in price and active in demand. And on Cumberland Coal the sharp turn of Monday and yesterday was continued up to 40 ⅌ cent. The Government Stocks were higher on the coupons of 1881, and for Treasury Certificates the demand was large, both at the Board and in the money offices of Wall-street.

At 4 o'clock there was increased eagerness to speculate for the rise and on several of the Western Bonds, and on Erie there was a further advance in prices. The Cumberland Coal speculation ran up to 45¼ ⅌ cent, being $14 ⅌ share advance in a few days. The following prices, as near as we could get them in the excitement of the hour, were made in comparison with last night. Gold was firmer at the very close:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Cpn	144¾	145⅛	Mich. Central	125	128¼
U.S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109⅞	Mich. Southern	80	81
N. Y. Central	132⅞	133¼	Illinois Guaran'd	110	109
Erie	76⅞	76⅞	Illinois Central	118	119⅞
Erie Preferred	102¼	103⅛	Pittsburgh	108⅞	109¼
Hudson	123	124¼	Fort Wayne	63⅞	66⅛
Pacific Mail	219	219	Rock Island	107⅞	112¼
Harlem	99⅞	101	Galena	106⅞	107⅞
Canton	38	38	Reading	119¾	121¾
Treas. Cert. new	98⅞	98⅞	Cumberland	37	45¼
Toledo	119	119⅞	Cum'land Coal	37	45¼
Northwest	46	46⅞	Mariposa	38	38

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank pay their dividend on 2d January.

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	140	Hanover	[illegible]
America	125	Corn Exchange	106
Nations	104⅞	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch	99	St. Nicholas	100
Seventh Ward	135	Commonwealth	100⅞
State of New-York	102	Park	135
Commerce	106	New-York Exchange	120
Chatham	100⅞		

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s '84	109	Chi. & N. W. Inc.	92⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
N. Y. Cen. Con. 7s	98⅞	Del. L. & W. 6s'63	112
Erie thirds	113	Pots. Ind. & W. 2ds	112
Erie fourths	107	Tol. & Wab. 1ds	101
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1ds	77⅞	Tol. & Wab. seconds	82
Hudson R. 1ds '60	94	Gal. & Chi. 6s	113
Mich. C. New 1ds	81	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	122	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1ds	107
Michigan S. seconds	104⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103¼
Ill. Central 7s, '81	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Illinois Cen. '75	91	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Al. & T. R. 2d pref.	90	Chi. & Alton. firsts	103⅞
Al. & T. R. 2ds, inc.	62⅞	Chic. & Alton income	90
La C. & M. L. G. B.	40		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 5,309 bbls. Flour, 213 bbls. and 303 bags Corn Meal, 1,844 bushels Corn, 70,081 bushels Oats, 1,404 pkgs. Provisions, and 618 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $6 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 275 bbls., including 253 bbls. Pots, and 22 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Continues in limited demand, at full prices; Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@35c.; Laguayra, 32c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c. St. Domingo, 30c.@30½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—In good request at buoyant prices; Middlings, 62c.@66c., chiefly at 62c.@62½c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,600 bales.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod, at from $5 50@$6 75 ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are in demand, including No. 1, at $15 50@$14 50; No. 2, at $9@$10 75; No. 3, at $6@$7 75. Pickled Salmon are quiet, at $25 for No. 1 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring continue in limited request, at $4 25@$5 25 for poor ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring rule plenty and heavy, at 20c.@40c. for Scaled, and 36c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, though prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales, since our last, 11,400 bbls., including Super. fine State and Western, at $6@$6 25; extra State, choice extra State, at $6 25@$6 50, chiefly at $6 40@$6 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55, chiefly at $7 45@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 00	@$6 25
Extra State	6 25	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 40	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 85	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand and less buoyant; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day; sales 570 bbls. extra at $6 30@$6 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, at $5 75@$7 12 bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 70@$6 75 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 15 for Marsh's Caloric, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, particularly for export, and prices have receded about 1c. ⅌ bushel from the extreme rates of yesterday. Sales since our last, 105,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 32½; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 32; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 22@$1 27; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 40@$1 50; Milwaukee Club, at $1 44½@$1 48½; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 47; Old do. at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more active, the speculative demand having revived, and prices have advanced 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Sales were made of 181,000 bushels, at $1 23@$1 27, closing at $1 27 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 28@$1 29 for do. afloat, and $1 26 for White Western, in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 22@$1 38 for poor to choice Western and Northern ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair request at former prices. We quote Canada at 86c.@90c.; Western at 60c.@91c.; State at 90c.@91c.; Prince Edward's Island at 88c.@89c., closing heavily, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 38@$1 85, as extremes, ⅌ bushel. Sales 7,300 bushels. Barley Malt continues in request at $1 55@$1 65 ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,900 bushels.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at rising prices. Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@29c.; Rio Grande, 26c.@26½c.; Orinoco, 26½c.@27½c. ⅌ lb.

HAY—North River Bale is selling freely, at $1 20@$1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@22c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at 87 90@88c. chiefly at $2 92½@$2 95 ⅌ gallon; Rosin, $22@$25 ⅌ bbl.; Tar, $11 50@$14 50 ⅌ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$22 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been sparingly purchased to-day at our quotations. We quote Crude Whale, at $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 67½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 45@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 76c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ⅌ gallon; and $0 37½@$0 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 30c.@31½c.; Refined do. at 60c.@62c. free, and 45c.@46c. in bond, ⅌ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 1,008 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and rather heavy in price, to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 1,250 bbls. at $16 25@$18 37½, chiefly at $18 25, for New Mess; $17@$17 25 for Old Mess; $18 62½@$19 87½ for Thin Mess; $20 50@$21 for Mess—this season's packing. Beef is quiet at $14 25@$14 87½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 9½c.@11½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ⅌. Sales. Lard is in less request, at 9½c.@11½c. for pkgs. Bacon is in less request, at 9½c.@11½c., according to quality, ⅌ ⅌. Sales 225 boxed. Dressed Hogs are in fair request at 10c.@7½c.

⅌ ⅌. Lard is rather heavy; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¼c.—the latter an extreme range. ⅌ ⅌. Beef is quiet and depressed; sales 300 tcs. at $8@$13 for Extra Mess, and $12@$12 75 for plain Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Meat, 200 tcs. gen. the latter for choice City; India Mess, 324 bbls. $30@$32 ⅌ tierce; sales, 300 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 75@$18 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Butter continues in request, and is steady at 24c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 28c.@32c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ⅌. Cheese is in demand at 13c.@15c. ⅌ ⅌.

RICE—Is in very moderate demand, including East India at $7@$8 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, at previous prices. Sales since our last 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@12½c., and Cuba at 12c.@12c.; 800 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ⅌. Refined are in demand at 13½c.@17½c. ⅌ ⅌.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 150,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ⅌.

TOBACCO—All kinds are brisk and buoyant. Sales, since our last, include 2,350 hhds. Kentucky, at 12c.@20c., and 740 cases Seed Leaf, at 13c.@20c. ⅌ ⅌.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 650 bbls., at 20c.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day at previous rates. For Liverpool—1,750 bbls. Flour at 12. 6d.@ 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d. ⅌ bushel; 1,500 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s.@25s. by sailing vessel, and 35s.@45s. by steamer; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 17s. 6d.; 100 bales Tow, at 35s. ⅌ ton; 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s.@6s. ⅌ bbl. For London 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,600 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d. and 40s. ⅌ ton; and, by steamer, 100 tierces Beef, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; 50 tons and 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake, by sailing vessel, at 17s. 6d.@20s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour, 24ths. 6d. ⅌ bbl; 1,200 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 35s. by sailing vessel, and 55s. by steamer; and 20 hhds. Tallow, by sailing vessel, at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Belfast—a small cargo of Provisions on private terms. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been: A British ship, 1,370 tons, to Liverpool, Oak Timber, 28s. 9d. ⅌ load of 50 cubic feet; a British brig, 1,000 bbls. to Rio Grande and back, $2 25, half gold; a brig to Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, Sugar 50c., Molasses $4 62½ and $4 25 under, and on stock; one, 240 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar, 45c.; a British brig, 176 tons, to Maranillo and back, $2,000, part gold; one, 120 tons, to Nassau, N. P., and back, $1,500, half gold; a ship Wang Gualiew, 1,193 tons, to San Francisco, in R. M. COZZENS's line, a British bark, 372 tons, to Havana; a Brig, 299 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal; an Old brig, 230 tons, to St. Eustatia and St. Croix, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Cork	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Vistula	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton
Canada	Dec. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Hecla	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton
Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 2	New-York	Southampton
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York
City of Washing'n	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Portland
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston
Havarah	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York
Anglia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	Boston

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbian	Dec. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans
Geo. Cromwell	Dec. 19	New-York	New-Orleans
Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	New-Orleans
Curaçao	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau

*Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua

European Mails.

The mails for Europe *via* Portland by the *America* will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bremen* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 3¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-forte known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, Nos. 744 and 579 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. DECK.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

WAREROOMS No. 753 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Are to twelve stops; prices $60 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $50 to $175 each. Warerooms 596 Broadway. MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONS, and other MUSICAL REEDS, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes, and costing from $2 75 to $350 ea. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for their sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—One 7-octave, elegantly carved piano, made by Worcester, price $600, but little used, will be sold for $175; one 7-octave Linstead carved piano, price $150, for $75; one 7-octave, pearl keys, $500, for $300; three new 7-octave, City make pianos, for $225 each, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—A Piano for $200 to $700. Elegant assortment of BARNORE'S celebrated premium pianos. Warerooms, No. 365 Bleecker-st. Seven first prize medals awarded. Testimonials from the most distinguished artists. Warranted for five years. Call and examine.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The FISCHER PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made; overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail as reasonable prices at No. 365 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—SQUARES and upright pianos, the best instruments, with all the recent improvements, at lower prices than any first-class manufacturer, by T. R. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 6th-av., corner 4th-av.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 497 Broome-st.

KIND FRIENDS ARE NEAR HER—REPLY to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" each 20 cents. BUGLE CALL, 50 new patriotic songs and quartettes, 50 cents. UNION COLLECTION, 50 duets for piano and violin, 50 cents. MUSICIANS' OMNIBUS, 700 tunes for flute, violin or cornet, $1, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 206 Bowery.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"YOUR FORTUNE IS Too Small for Me," music sung by Maurice; "My Wife is a Most Knowing Woman," Forster; "Rosy, and Cheese and Kisses," Daly; "I Can't Forget," Parkhurst; 20 cents each. "Union Medley," Parkhurst; 50 cents. Mailed free. Just published by H. WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"HAPPY New Year, Christmas Day," "Meet me, Oh, Meet me in Heaven;" "We will keep a bright Lookout," "Onward and Upward," and "I'll go to that Beautiful Land." Price 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen. "Poor Ida." Just published. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

GROSKLOSING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 593 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellences of tone and workmanship hitherto unattained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severally tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS, NO. 753 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be disparaged because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontrovertibly the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale at a sacrifice; all modern improvements; full iron frame; over-strung bass; made to order, and fully guaranteed; cost $800; for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A MAGNIFICENT PIANO FOR SALE—It is very little used; has all modern improvements and handsome carved case, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 130 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS, AND TOYS.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT GLOVE BOXES, INLAID, &c., WORK BOXES, CHINA, GLASS, AND PAPIER-MACHE FIGURES, GAMES, EVERY VARIETY OF TOYS, PERFUMERY, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CLASS DOLLS IMPORTED, &c., MAKING AN ELEGANT VARIETY TO SELECT FROM FOR PRESENTS TO LADIES, GENTLEMEN, LADS, LASSES, AND CHILDREN. MANY OF THESE GOODS ARE OUR OWN IMPORTATION, ENTIRELY NOVEL IN DESIGN AND WILL BE SOLD AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

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HOLIDAY GIFT SEEKERS will find the most recherché as well as popular collection of ART SPECIALTIES AT GOUPIL'S. OIL-PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS, elegantly framed in great variety of tasteful styles of carved, rustic, and plain black walnut, and richly gilt mouldings of the newest patterns. PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS, OIL and WATER COLOR BOXES, fitted with all requisites. PALMER MARBLE PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTOGRAPH AND POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS. French and Swiss carved wonder-clocks in large variety, embracing Cuckoo Clocks, Work, Glove, Jewel and Cigar Boxes, Bleak-racks, Brackets, Easels, Carte de Visite Stands, Reading Stands, Card-cases, Thermometers, Frames, various sizes, &c. Prints and Photographs in Fancy varieties. FRAMED ENGRAVINGS. On view: Palmer's original bas-relief, "PEACE IN BONDAGE." GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, (Stewart's Block.)

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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st. Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated Ware, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day. American, Indian, Chinese and French Fans. India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly FOR THE HOLIDAYS, as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices. FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 686 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS (And all time) GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and every DESCRIPTION. Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens, AT LOW PRICES. T. E. BYNNER, Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISK'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves, Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver, The Polar Refrigerator, Clother-Wringer, Mangles and Washing-machines, Parlor and Ice Skates. LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

HOLIDAYS.—THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE a pure article of CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted pure and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806. It has for more than fifty years always been celebrated for the superiority of its confectionery. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand, but, our advice is to call early and get supplied. They have Fancy Boxes, Comets, Sacs, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. RIDLEY & CO.'S BRANCH OFFICE, Corner of 6th-av. and 24th-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ESTABLISHED 1828. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS. Great variety. Unprecedented low prices for cash. Diamonds, gold and silver watches, gold chains, pins, earrings, and every article of manufactured jewelry. Continued demand for our celebrated California diamond jewelry, set in 18-carat gold, so beautifully done as to deceive the best judges. The reasonableness in real diamonds is remarkable. In fancy goods, you can select from 1,000 different articles for 25 cents each; and 1,000 different articles at $1 each. Purchase early, by which means you will secure the best attention to your wants, at No. 407 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—VIOLINS, $1 50 TO $50; Guitars, $4 to $60; Flutes, $1 to $35; Accordeons, $2 50 to $25; Concertinas, $2 to $18. Banjos, Tamborines, &c., wholesale and retail, by express to any part of the country. Italian and silk Violin strings, &c., mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 206 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE. For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 208 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

BERNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF BURNER'S GINGER WINE, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &c. Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

FELONS CURED WITHOUT CUTTING. HARGER'S PREPARATION will positively cure the worst felons in from three to seven days without cutting. To be had only at the Agency, No. 408 Grand-st., New-York.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Société Hygiénique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET'S, No. 334 Broadway.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, sizes, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 225 Pearl-st., between Pelton and John.

NOTICE TO CLOTHING DEALERS.—NAIL & HADDEN, No. 48 Murray-st., have no invoice of fine overcoatings on sale to-day.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 2 Rector-st., Room No. 5, Broadway corner Rector.

DRY GOODS.

C. TAYLOR, NO. 772 BROADWAY, has a large and complete stock of LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' HOSIERY, LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ENGLISH HALF HOSE, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SUSPENDERS, KID GLOVES, FRENCH SHIRT BOSOMS, ARMY AND NAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS, ELEGANT ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ENGLISH SLEIGH RUGS, SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER. FIT AND SATISFACTION WARRANTED. First corner below New-York Hotel.

GALA TIMES AT MACY'S!!! HOLIDAY GOODS AT MACY'S!!! We have imported a large stock of HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS, DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR THE OCCASION. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, you will now find on exhibition at MACY'S, A FULL STOCK OF ELEGANT HOLIDAY GOODS, suitable for presents to LADIES, GENTLEMEN, MISSES, LADS, AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES. THIS STOCK OF FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS, IN ADDITION TO OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF LACE GOODS, NEEDLEWORK GOODS, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN AND HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, CASES, YANKEE NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS, FLYS, &c., and our full and complete stock of BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, in all the desirable shades, presents a variety of goods to select from for the holidays. UNEQUALED IN THE CITY. N. B.—Now opening, in addition, 1,000 DOZENS WHITE AND TRI-COLORED KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY, FRESH GOODS, DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR THE COMING HOLIDAY SEASON. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. STRANG & ADRIANCE, NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN-STS., NOW OPEN AT RETAIL, 3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES, CONSISTING OF PRINTED DE LAINES, FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH MERINOS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW DRESS FABRICS. These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers. ALSO, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!! MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 636 Broadway, (near Grand.) CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices. CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. OUR STOCK OF 810 AND 812 GARMENTS IS WORTHY SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE LADIES. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! "PARENTS," WILL FIND AN UNLIMITED Assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS at W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

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CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! LADIES, GO TO W. K. PEYTON'S, NO. 274 BOWERY, AND SELECT YOUR CLOAKS FROM HIS UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! LADIES, DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR SUPERB STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING. W. K. PEYTON, NO. 274 BOWERY.

RICH LACES, RICH LACES, Just received by MILLER & GRANT, No. 763 Broadway, POINT AGUILLE HANDKERCHIEFS, POINT AGUILLE COLLARS AND SLEEVES, POINT AGUILLE COIFFURES AND BARBES, in super

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.
WALLACK'S—Love Chase.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Liliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., to all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Magic Joke—The Fairy Circle.
WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Barber of Inkerman.
PARK THEATRE (Brooklyn)—Speed the Plow—Luke the Laborer.
BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE (No. 663 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.
HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopicon.
GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.
NO. 548 BROADWAY—Oil Paintings.
HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.
NIBLO'S SALOON—Fair Maid of Lynn—Illustration of Fredericksburg Hall.
DERBY GALLERIES—National Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $9 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	3 00
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

News from Richmond as late as yesterday morning, has been received at Fortress Monroe. Charleston telegrams give an account of operations in that vicinity, from which it appears that Gen. Gilmore continues to fire upon the City—Greek fire—that burns fifteen minutes after explosion of the shell. A great many houses are damaged. A fire of accidental origin had occurred at Sumter, destroying the wood-work of the bomb-proofs and some ammunition. The casualties one day in the fort were ten killed. Information from Longstreet's command puts a brighter face on his prospects. He is reported to have formed a junction with several scattered bands of rebels in Northeastern Tennessee, and, with this additional strength, is capable of keeping possession of that region. The rebels say that reconnoissances of Harder's cavalry to Ringgold and beyond, in the direction of Chattanooga, resulted in ascertaining that Gen. Grant has materially contracted his lines. This is interpreted as meaning that a heavy force has been sent against Longstreet, and another heavy force to check Forrest's conscripting and guerrilla fighting in Western Tennessee.

The statement that the rebel authorities refuse to receive any further supplies of food or clothing for our prisoners is now officially confirmed by letters from Gen. Meredith to Gen. Hitchcock. The reason is the alleged "persistent vilification and abuse," by the Northern press and public, in regard to the manner in which the rebels have carried out their part of the programme. Hereafter, the rebel authorities say, our soldiers will get precisely the same that theirs get in the field. It is reported from Washington that the exchange business will soon be committed to the hands of Gen. Butler, and that he is confident he can arrange the matter satisfactorily.

The Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, offering an amnesty, is regarded by the Richmond *Sentinel* as intended to make capital in Europe. It does not see very clearly the mode by which the proposals of Mr. Lincoln can be carried out.

The steamer *Von Phul* was fired into by guerrillas on the 8th inst. from the Louisiana shore above Bayou Sara, on her voyage from New-Orleans to Memphis, and Capt. German, her commander, was killed at the first shot. Three of the crew also were killed, and four passengers wounded.

CONGRESS.

There was no important business transacted in either House yesterday. Numerous resolutions and bills were introduced in the Senate, the most important of which was Mr. Wilson's bill for amending the Enrollment Act. The speedy passage of this bill will be urged upon both Houses, as it goes into effect on the 1st of January, so as to affect the forthcoming draft. Mr. Wilson reported a bill to facilitate the payment of back pay and pensions of deceased soldiers. *The resolution for the codification of the public laws was adopted.*

In the House, three Select Committees were pounced—on the Pacific Railroad, with Stevens, of Pennsylvania, as Chairman; on Emigration, with Washburne, of Illinois, as Chairman, and on the status of the rebellious States, with Winter Davis, of Maryland, as Chairman. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, denouncing in strong terms the treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels, was adopted. Mr. Boyle, of Missouri, introduced a resolution declaring, in effect, that this war is not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation. A motion to lay it on the table failed by a vote of 52 to 115, and the House indicating a desire to discuss it, the resolution was laid over under the rules. Mr. Loan, of Missouri, introduced a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which provides that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as provided by act of Congress, shall not apply to any case arising under a State Government, which compels its citizens to render military service, notwithstanding the officer commanding the State militia may also be an officer of the National forces. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, by resolution of Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to inquire into the alleged maltreatment by the enemy of our dead and wounded and captured soldiers. The House voted to adjourn on the 23d to January 6, 1864.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., we have our usual Central and South American gatherings. Full and interesting particulars are given concerning the escape of Captain-General Barrios, Ex-President of Salvador, from the country, after the occupation of the City of San Salvador by the Guatemalan forces, and our correspondent says that the fugitive chief had taken passage for this port. Preparations for the expected war between New-Granada and Ecuador are continued. At Panama the small-pox was causing frightful mortality among the natives, of whom 1,600 had died, out of a population of 9,000. The *Champion* brings $299,699 in specie.

The arrival at this port yesterday of the British brig *Anne Purvis*, Capt. Smith, gives us news from Minatitlan, Mexico, to Nov. 19. The town is reported to be closely invested by French troops, and all supplies from the interior are cut off. The people are consequently suffering for provisions.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution of Mr. Mitchell, to accept Clark Mills' offer of his duplicate colossal bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, at the price of $33,500, to be paid when the statue shall be erected at such place in the City as the Mayor and Common Council may direct, was laid over till Mr. Mitchell could present a petition, which he had mislaid, requesting the City to make the purchase, and locate the statue in Central Park. The statue is a duplicate of the one in Washington, and was originally ordered by the State of Virginia, but the war intervened before its completion, and rendered the contract void. A communication was received from City Inspector Bogart, stating that the street-cleaning appropriation having become exhausted, he has, since the 23d ult., been cleaning the streets in pursuance of the order of the Board of Health, contained in the resolutions passed by that body on the 7th of September; that now the streets are in a sufficiently clean condition to enable him to suspend the sweeping of them for the present, to say nothing of the impracticability of carrying on the work in cold weather, but that he is still removing the ashes and garbage and keeping the gutters clear, and in order to meet the expenses of this very necessary work at this season, and until the Common Council and the Legislature make the usual appropriations, he requests the Common Council to take some action under the resolution of the Board of Health, which authorizes them to raise money by "issuing bonds or otherwise" for the purpose. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

A Washington dispatch states that a rebel Major, now under sentence of death, and who was to be shot in a few days, for a flagrant violation of parole, has had the President's Proclamation sent to him, and if he takes the required oath will be set free.

What Do These Votes Mean?

It is already plain that the minority of the House of Representatives intend regular and persistent opposition to the Administration in its prosecution of the war. What remains to be made plain is the spirit which prompts this opposition. Is it hostility to the present policy of the war, or is it hostility to the war itself?

The difference is a material one. The one, if cherished in good faith and acted upon without faction, is consistent with loyalty; the other is not. The fact that the Administration has settled upon a certain, anti-slavery, war-policy, does not bind a patriot to approve it. He has a perfect right to believe in, and, in every orderly way, labor for any other policy that in his judgment would better promote the war. Men, even so truly devoted to the same end, may yet differ in regard to the means. It is not only just but profitable that all means should be fairly discussed; and that, too, even after there has been a decision, for it often can be shown, in the light of experience, that the wrong means have been adopted. No sensible supporter of the Administration objects to such adverse discussion, or questions the loyalty of him who honestly engages in it. But if the opposition is not to the mere means—if it is directed against the end itself, then it can no longer be accepted as loyal. The war is for the salvation of the Union. To stop the war is to sacrifice the Union. It is to consummate the late official assertion of the rebel President that the Union is forever ended, and to accede to his demand "to be let alone." It is, therefore, essentially disloyal. Whatever the argument, whatever the pretext, it makes him who favors it an ally of treason. No argument, no pretext—and we have had plenty of both—ever relieved the treason of Jeff. Davis of its real character. He was a traitor in fact because he attacked the Union. The Northern peace man is a traitor in spirit, because he abandons the Union, for it comes to just that when, for any reason, he abandons the war, through which alone the Union can be rescued.

There being this vital difference in the opposition to the Administration, let it be made manifest. These seventy or eighty votes that are thrown regularly against Administration measures;—how many are pure, how many tainted? It is a question of importance, for it has directly to do with the rightful moral influence of that minority. If that minority is made up of truly loyal men, it is entitled to great weight in the national counsels; if it be made up of false men, it is entitled to no weight. Its real influence ought to depend upon the proportion between these. Moreover, the people need to understand their Representatives. The fact is notorious that dozens of these men, who cast these votes, were elected on special issues against the Administration, but with general protestations on their part of *thorough devotion to the war. It is believed* by many that these protestations were not sincere. The late elections strongly indicate that the people themselves suppose this, for the votes have generally been given to out-and-out supporters of the Administration. Is this distrust well founded? Did these so-called Democrats get votes for Congress on a false pretence that they were for the war when they were really against it, and do they now, in Congress, give votes against the war under a false pretence that they are only opposing the policy of the war?

We trust that an early occasion will be taken to test this matter. A proposition has, indeed, been already submitted by Fernando Wood, which might have served this purpose. He is one of the few outspoken Peace men. His resolution to send Peace Commissioners to Richmond, presented the peace policy squarely. It ought to have been met squarely, instead of being shuffled out of the way. Probably the division that was actually made in the vote which laid the resolution on the table, indicates pretty well the extent of the peace feeling in the House. Yet, a vote not to lay a measure on the table, is not necessarily a committal to its support. We are not yet quite prepared to believe that there are fifty-nine members of that body who are anxious to open negotiations with Jeff. Davis. At all events, if it be so, the fact ought to be put beyond cavil. The people will then know how to interpret the constant votes which those men will hereafter give against the Administration. It will show that to that extent—that is to say, so far as relates to three-fourths of the minority—the *animus* of the opposition to the policy of the President is hostility to the war itself. This would be a very ugly fact before the people. The precipitancy with which this peace resolution was followed up by others of a mixed character, studiously framed to cover up the real issue, shows how the more politic of the Anti-Administration leaders dread such an exposure. But an exposure should be forced upon them.

Gen. Halleck's Criticisms.

Gen. Halleck is certainly not a man given to flattery. In his recent somewhat pungent report of military operations for the year, the public will find but two general officers—Gen. Grant and Gen. Gillmore—spoken of with praise, and the most of our leading Generals criticised in a very brief but sufficiently pointed manner. They will discover there some of that official covering up of defeats and exaggeration of victories with which we have been charged so often in Europe. On the contrary, many minor disasters, about which we had no accurate reports, for the first time are brought clearly to light. It is a somewhat singular spectacle in American public life to behold a prominent official deliberately sitting in judgment on most of the leading military men of the day, and dealing out his criticisms with no sparing hand. And it is still another novel experience for the American people, to know that not one of these distinguished persons, writhing under the public criticism from Washington, is permitted to reply a single word.

Gen. Burnside, on his own admission, is shown to have proceeded contrary to the wishes of his superior, in his march on Fredericksburgh; the famous blunder of the "pontoons" is put deliberately on his shoulders, and the defeat of Fredericksburgh is attributed to the failure or disobedience of Gen. Franklin in his flank attack. Gen. Hooker's unfortunate campaign is quickly placed outside of the responsibility of the General-in-Chief, from the fact that no reports were rendered to him by this officer. Gen. Dix is sharply rapped over the knuckles for his campaign against Richmond. In the battle of Gettysburgh we discover, to our surprise, that an "error" of Gen. Sickles' nearly ruined us, and Gen. Meade himself gets but faint praise for his victory, while the escape of Lee over the Potomac calls out some words which, though not directly asserting, imply the strongest censure of the inaction of that General. Gen. Pope is convicted of a gross blunder in his operations against the Indians. Gen. Banks receives no praise, and it is intimated that Port Hudson could have been taken much earlier had we known its weakness.

Gen. Grant's campaign alone, in the rear of Vicksburgh, is spoken of with enthusiasm, though here the great merit of that officer seems to be that he always obeyed every order from Washington, and never complained of want of reinforcements! If, by this intimation, the War Office or the General-in-Chief intend to take any of the glory of his campaign to themselves, it must be remembered that we have the honest confession of the President, over his own signature, that he never had faith in the practicability of the rear attack on Vicksburgh.

The review of Rosecrans' and Burnside's campaigns for the possession of Tennessee is, of course, severe and searching. If we may take their own statement, the Department were exceedingly dissatisfied with the delay of Gen. Rosecrans after the battle of Murfreesboro', and were constantly urging him forward toward Georgia. The latter, from over-caution, and probably not believing that he had a sufficient number of men for so great an advance, waited month after month to strengthen his position and to organize. Gen. Halleck claims that he ought to have advanced during the siege of Vicksburgh. He admits that when at length he did move, his combinations were of the most remarkable and brilliant nature, forcing the enemy out of Tennessee without a battle or any especial loss on our part. The flanking and taking of Chattanooga he is forced also to admit as very efficient military movements. The telegraphic dispatches embodied in the report certainly prove that the General-in-Chief had at the time a clearer idea of the dangers to which both Rosecrans and Burnside were exposed than *either of those officers.* Burnside was ordered to connect his right with Rosecrans' left, and if possible, occupy Dalton and the passes into Georgia and North Carolina, so that the two armies might act as one body and support each other. Rosecrans was not to advance into Georgia or Alabama at present, but to fortify his position and connect with Burnside. If his weak point—his right and the communications with Nashville—were threatened, he was to hand over Chattanooga to Burnside, and swing round to cover that flank. At the same time forces were ordered up from Memphis and other quarters, to guard that side as well as his long line of communications. Gen. Burnside, we are curtly informed, entirely disobeyed or neglected his orders, and did not connect with the Army of the Cumberland, leaving a great gap between the two armies, and exposing his outlying detachments, so that several were cut to pieces. It cannot be doubted that had the instructions of the department been strictly followed the disaster of Chickamauga would not have occurred.

Still it must be remembered that we have here but one side of the case. The officers so severely criticised are not permitted by military etiquette to answer. No doubt Gen. Burnside could show various satisfactory reasons for his want of concentration, of which the public know nothing, and possibly Gen. Rosecrans could furnish equally plausible reasons for his six months' delay. The defeat of Gen. Rosecrans' right wing is attributed primarily by Gen. Halleck to two causes—to his advancing with so wide a line, (forty miles in length,) and to a mistake of Gen. Wood's in the battle, who was ordered to strengthen another portion of the line, and did it, not by closing up, but by a march around to the rear, thus leaving a gap for the enemy's attack. Gen. Thomas' resistance on the left wing is characterized—for a wonder—with warm praise.

This defence of Gen. Halleck against the imputations of the public in regard to Rosecrans' campaign, ingeniously ignores the especial point of the public censure, which was that the reinforcements so hurriedly sent to the Army of the Cumberland in September, were not sent a month or two months earlier, when released from the siege of Vicksburgh. We demand, naturally, of a General-in-Chief, that he should look over the whole field, and not act spasmodically or sensationally. If Rosecrans was not strong enough when he entered Georgia in September, the department knew it beforehand as well as then, and ought to have supplied the needed strength. They knew that Bragg might at any time be reinforced from Virginia, and they should have provided against the contingency. They had the men on the Mississippi. Why were they scattered off over Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana? What was Arkansas to us for a moment compared with a decisive march to Atlanta?

These telegrams of Gen. Halleck do not relieve him. The earliest ordering reinforcements, is one to Gen. Hurlbut, in Memphis, dated Sept. 13. The fatal battle was fought in one week from that day, and of course he knew it would take weeks for Gen. Sherman's column to reach Chattanooga. The public have the right to say of the General-in-Chief, as he has said of so many of his subordinates, that here was a "fatal error," a gigantic blunder, which has delayed our decisive campaign, even with all Grant's splendid success forced from fortune since, at least six months, and prevented the capture of Mobile and Charleston for some time to come.

The Union Prisoners in the South.

There no longer remains room to doubt that the rebel authorities have refused to allow any further supplies of provisions and clothing to go forward to our prisoners in Richmond. Gen. Hitchcock, Chief of the "Bureau of Exchange," has received from Gen. Meredith, our Commissioner at Fortress Monroe, a copy of a letter addressed to him on the 11th inst by Mr. Commissioner Ould, announcing this determination of the rebel War Department. This policy, if persisted in, will bring our authorities face to face with that grave alternative conveyed by Secretary Stanton in his official report in the following terms:

"If it should become necessary for the protection of our men, strict retaliation will be resorted to; but while the rebel authorities suffer this Government to feed and clothe our troops held as prisoners, we shall be content to continue to their prisoners in our hands the humane treatment they have uniformly enjoyed."

Let us premise that this question, from the very gravity of the considerations involved, demands the utmost moderation in its discussion. The privilege of forwarding food and clothing to the Union prisoners cannot be claimed by us as a necessary right of war: it only becomes so from peculiar conditions. So long as the rebel authorities furnish to the prisoners in their hands adequate subsistence and the things necessary for life and health, they can refuse to receive supplies sent by us. But when they find themselves unable to do so, they are bound either to release the captives or allow them to be supplied from without. While this is the plain dictate of humanity, it has also been the usage of war. Maceda, hard-hearted as his subsequent conduct in Spain and Portugal proved him to be, on finding himself blockaded in Genoa in 1800, and supplies failing him, proposed to the Austrian General, Otz, and the English Admiral, Keith, that they should furnish the provisions necessary for the daily subsistence of the prisoners he had taken, pledging his word of honor that no part of the supplies thus sent in, should be abstracted for the use of his own *starving* French garrison. Even Grotius, formulating the laws of war, at a time when the usages from which he deduced his principles were much less lenient and humane than they have since become, expressly states, that if the number of prisoners held be burthensomely large, it is advisable rather to dismiss them to kill them, or cause them to suffer from want of food.

This point being established, the prime and all-important question is: Are the Union *prisoners in the South now suffering from insufficient* or inadequate food and clothing? The poignancy with which this question comes home to the feelings of tens of thousands of friends at the North, throws upon the public press the duty of extreme caution and delicacy in its consideration. Jeff. Davis, in his late message, refers to this point in these terms:

"Attempts are also made to shield themselves from the execration excited by their own odious treatment of our officers and soldiers now captive in their hands, by misstatements, such as that the prisoners held by us are deprived of food. To this last accusation the conclusive answer has been made that, in accordance with our law and the general orders of the department, the rations of the prisoners are precisely the same, in quantity and quality, as those served out to our own gallant soldiers in the field, and which have been found sufficient to support them in their arduous campaigns."

In opposition to this statement, the Richmond papers have themselves admitted that there have been periods of inadequate supplies of meat, or of total cessation in the furnishing of that necessary article to our prisoners; and the charge at least seems to have had sufficient foundation in fact to have provoked a resolution of inquiry in both branches of the rebel Congress. Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, in offering one of these, made the following pointed commentary: "This man—this monster—this Stanton—has doubtless plotted, the Government in the attitude charged by the enemy, and has attempted to starve the prisoners in our hands!" If, as we hope, we can set down a portion of this sweeping assertion as a hasty generalization from facts which, though bad enough, were at least not of long continuance, we have yet from our own side the positive evidence that the Union prisoners in Richmond have at times suffered extreme privations. The concurring testimony of our own surgeons, of the letters which have come through from the sufferers, and above all, the living witness of the released prisoners themselves, all carry to this conclusion with unanswerable weight.

We would, however, that we might be warranted in believing, first, that this horrible condition of things was but temporary; secondly, that it was involuntary on the part of the rebel authorities; and thirdly, that it will not occur again. The letter announcing the determination of the rebel War Department to put a stop to our forwarding supplies, also gives the assurance that hereafter our prisoners in their hands will be rationed precisely as they ration their soldiers in the field. We wish that we could believe this for the sake of humanity and for the credit of our Southern countrymen, rebels though they be; but it is a painful fact that the Confederate authorities have always glossed over their greatest atrocities by professions of justice.

The matter is one which has excited considerable attention in Congress, and should not for a moment be lost sight of by the Government, as it certainly will not be lost sight of by the people whose friends and relatives are the victims of the present condition of things.

The National Courts.—By recent legislation of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States has been enlarged, and its Circuits reorganized. We published, a few days ago, a list of the reorganized Circuits, with their Judges, and we give this morning a list of decisions rendered by the Court at its present session, which commenced on Monday of last week. The Court of Claims, which has also been reorganized, is now in session at Washington. By an Act of Congress of March last, the number of Judges was increased to five, of whom one, Hon. Joseph Casey, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Justice, by the President. The other Judges are Hughes, of Indiana; Loring, of Massachusetts; Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and Peck, of Illinois. Members of Congress are not allowed to practice in this Court.

Amusements.

The Second Philharmonic Concert, (Brooklyn.)—The second concert of the seventh season of this popular and eminently successful organization was given on Saturday night, at the Academy of Music, before an audience which literally filled the spacious house from orchestra to amphitheatre. A more brilliant assemblage has rarely been seen on any occasion. The programme presented an attractive variety of orchestral and individual performances, the former consisting of Schumann's Symphony No. 2, "Oscar" Wagner's introduction to "Lohengrin," and Rubinstein's refreshing overture to the "Night in Granada." The symphony was deemed an experiment, nearly all of the Directors and very many of the members objecting to it, on account of its authorship. Thanks to the perseverance of Mr. Eisfeld, however, the audience were permitted to listen to one of the most scholarly and sympathetic productions of the age, which was rendered with great delicacy and a heartiness of appreciation by the orchestra, who felt the double inspiration of love for the music, and vindication of the composer. "Lohengrin" is probably the most singular work yet presented by Wagner to the public. The introduction, with the exception of a single passage, is one prolonged squeak, which penetrates like the point of a needle so very far into the future, that the faculty of the present fails to appreciate it. It is fashionable in Brooklyn just now to be desperately in love with the music of the future, hence this selection. It fell dead upon the audience, and its rest was in no way disturbed by plaudit or *encore*. The overture, a musical gem which is always welcomed by the professional or the popular audience was eminently successful in its interpretation on this occasion. Mme. Vinzenza Lenzi, the vocalist of the evening, was received with genuine applause. This lady's operatic endeavors on the same stage have always been miserably supported and fearfully botched, by the illiberality of managers and the inefficiency of her associates, with the single exception of a recent appearance. Her individual merit and desire to do right have produced their normal effect, and no prima donna is more welcome in Brooklyn than Lenzi. She sang a cavatina from "Semiramide" and a polacca from "Puritani" with all the freshness of voice and beauty of expression which characterize her operatic efforts. Hearty *encores* rewarded each appearance, and there is no doubt the people would have gladly remained in the Academy till this blessed minute, had she not thoughtfully retired. The sensation of the concert was the debut of a young resident of the City, Miss Eleanor Carpenter, a pianist. The fact that a girl of seventeen, pretty and all that sort of thing, who had never struck a note in public, and was entirely innocent of the mysteries and miseries of an orchestral accompaniment, had been invited to play before the Philharmonic Society, was of itself sufficient text for a moderate wonderment; but that the Directors were willing to intrust the interpretation of Weber's famous "Concert-stück," with its four movements, its intricacies of manipulation, its bewildering *orchestral combinations and its breadth of thought*, to a novice, was something so unusual, that people, particularly those whose daughters know a thing or two, shook their heads and looked solemn. However, Mr. Mason, her teacher, ordered her, the Philharmonic conductors who had heard her in private said she would do. The solid men of Brooklyn who manage all these little things, followed in the wake, and the time of trial was announced. No one who was present can doubt the result. A more genuine success we have never witnessed. The work, though not always reckoned a popular one, is nevertheless one which a musically educated community, like that before which she played, cannot fail to admire and appreciate. It abounds in refreshing combinations, is supported by orchestral passages of great breadth and beauty, and contains a march of unexcelled grandeur. The *debutante* proved equal to the emergency. Her touch is clear and crisp, her trill distinct and marked, her time perfect, her facility of manipulation most remarkable. As she rose from her seat, the audience, which had sat spell-bound for the moment, broke forth in a display of enthusiastic applause, like that of an operatic *diva*; wave after wave of popular approval followed her from the stage, and demanded her reappearance. With great good sense, Miss Carpenter refrained from a repetition and contented herself with a courteous acknowledgment of the applause. This was not satisfactory to the audience, who had worked themselves into the condition of Oliver Twist, and were frantically calling for more. The President, Mr. Wehman, then announced that he had prevailed upon Miss Carpenter to play during the second part of the programme, with which the audience subsided.

Mr. F. Lunger played a trombone solo, composed for him by Mr. Sherwin, the opening contralto of the Philharmonic. It was well received, for the reason that it is meritorious, was written by Sherwin, and was well played. Miss Carpenter performed, in compliance with the request of the President, an operatic arrangement of a more popular character than the "concert-stück," which afforded a display of brilliant execution and rapid fingering. She was again warmly applauded, and from that hour dates her undoubted success. With careful study and a conscientious sense of the guitarist fidelity to whose results will be manifest in her performance, Miss Carpenter will, without doubt, find her level to be an enviable one, her future career that of no inferior parallel. We know of no one whose debut was marked with such flattering and encouraging results as this, and she, with her friends, may indeed be proud of the fact, that that critical band, the orchestra, without a single exception, were delighted with her performance, and manifested, in the most marked manner, their pleasure and gratification.

Phillips on Liquor.—Wendell Phillips will deliver Himself of his ideas upon the President's Message at the Cooper Institute next Tuesday. We suppose he will rail at it. Why not, when raillery is so easy, so popular, so delightful, so laughable—when it will be spoken of by the audience as "scathing criticism," and regarded as really "such a nice thing to do!" There will be a large crowd of listeners, and they will all leave the house wiser and wickeder than when they entered it.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The Entire Coast Line in Possession of the Union Forces.

Advance of Our Troops on Alexandria.

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A special dispatch to the Democrat, dated Fort Smith, Dec. 15, says: A gentleman named W. Taylor, arrived here to-day, having left Denton, Texas, 100 miles south of the Red River, on the 1st. It was understood, when he left, that the Federals had possession of the entire coast, including Sabine Gulf, Galveston, and Brownsville, and that a Federal force was ascending Red River and marching on Alexandria, where the rebel Gen. Taylor awaited their attack.

Magruder had ordered the circulation throughout the State of a pledge, devoting the life, liberty and property of the citizens to the support of the Confederacy. Those refusing to sign it were considered enemies and traitors, and treated as such. All negroes had been conscripted, and promised their freedom. The State was fairly filled with slaves, stocks having been taken there by their rebel owners from States further east and north.

The rebel army in Texas was generally at peace on the outskirts of the State. Kirby Smith commanded the troops in Texas.

Gen. Steele is at Dakinville, seven miles south of the Red River, near the State line, with a small force. Rebel pickets are at the crossing of the river, and line the road.

Paris is eighteen miles south of Washington, with 3,000 or 4,000 men. The entire force of the enemy under Marmaduke, Shelby and Cabell, are near Min.

Quantrell has been in Texas four weeks. His command of 400 men, are distributed in detachments in various counties in Northwestern Texas. Their business seemed to be to act as spies on the people, hold the county in subjection, arrest deserters, kill suspected Union men, and plunder indiscriminately.

The Union sentiment in the State is strong, and would be expressed in immediate political action if the people could be protected by the Union army.

Four or five thousand young men are in the brush, awaiting the approach of the Federal forces.

The people are held in subjection only by such parties as Quantrell in each County.

Provisions and forage are plenty in the valley of the Red River, and in Eastern Texas.

Railroad Disasters.

ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The train from New-York, due at the Kensington depot at 11 o'clock last night, did not arrive until 2 o'clock this morning. The delay was caused by an accident above Trenton, by which the locomotive and first car became detached from the rest of the train. The engineer backed up after the other portion, and the latter running at a pretty rapid rate, a collision resulted. Two recruits standing on the platform on their way to Trenton, named Anna Whitesides and John J. Mills, were thrown off the train. The former has since died. The latter is badly injured.

ON THE EASTERN RAILROAD, MASS.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Capt. Albert M. Gammell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment, and his wife, were instantly killed at the crossing near Chelsea Station this forenoon, by the Eastern Railroad train coming in collision with their carriage. Capt. Gammell arrived home Monday on a brief furlough. He was a gallant and meritorious officer. The report first was that Col. Blaisdell was the gentleman killed.

The gentleman was supposed at first to be Col. Blaisdell, the brave commander of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, but it has been ascertained that it was not him.

The Heenan and King Fight.

Great excitement was created last evening by the issuing of an extra purporting to detail the fight between Heenan and King, making Heenan victorious in *one hundred and sixty-nine rounds*. That it was entirely unreliable, the knowing ones knew, as the fight was fixed for the 8th inst., and by no possibility could the details reach here at this date. Still it had its effect—put money into the purse of the proprietors—was a capitally worded and embellished affair, and was about as *successful a "sell" as has been perpetrated since the* "moon hoax."

Nothing at all has been received in regard to what is attempted, erroneously, to be made an "International Fight." No steamer has arrived, no information has been received save that in regard to preliminary matters, which have been heretofore published.

The excitement among our sporting community is, of course, intense, and betting runs extravagantly; very many are willing to take even bets on King, but the large preponderance is two to one on Heenan.

Benjamin R. Wheeler, the popular attaché of Hooper's favorite resort, at Broadway and Bleecker-st., holds $12,000, the most of which is in bets of two to one on Heenan. Throughout the City the bets have been as Heenan against odds. What the result of the "fight" will be, may be known on the next arrival, may not until after the next and may not until after the next after that. Many obstacles were thrown in the way of the meeting, whether designedly and in good faith by the authorities, or as a blind to the vagabonds of England, in order to keep them away from the Ring, is not known—probably the latter. Still, it will have the effect of delaying the fight. The present excitement is all premature. That Heenan has won the prize admits of little doubt. But there is no news of it yet.

Arrivals in the City.

H. McLaughlin and lady, of St. Louis; C. H. Coffin, of Dubuque; C. C. Flagg, of Providence, and J. E. Rogers, of Geneva, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Batchelder, U. S. Army; Hon. C. Vibbard, of Albany; Judge Allen and F. F. Carrington, of Oswego; Hon. A. Boody and E. H. Mason, of New-York, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Farnsworth, from New-Orleans; Hon. B. P. Johnston and A. Van Vechten, of Albany; Hon. O. E. Elmer, of Wisconsin; E. F. Cheney and O. C. Kent, of Boston; J. T. Ames, of Chicago; Hon. J. C. Rives, of Washington; J. Drake, of Philadelphia; M. Kelley, of Concord; J. Butterfield, of Utica; and Hon. H. B. Metcalf, of Access, are stopping with the Astor House.

FASHION MAGAZINE.—The first received the week this Mon. Godey's Mirror of Fashion, the Winter number. This periodical is full to overflowing with illustrations of fashionable and lady patterns. With its full-sized patterns, diagrams, &c., the work possesses great value to the lady who has her own or the wardrobe of a family to look after.—The Weekly Weekly Times.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY SHOWER," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $3; three copies one year, $8; ten copies one year, $25; twenty copies one year, $35. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.
Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.
And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child.
50 cents a bottle.

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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Bouquet of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
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OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS,
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
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Prof. R. L. Hamilton and Associates, Dr. LOCKROW, cure Consumption, Catarrh, and all Secret Diseases, including diseases of the Liver, Lungs and Kidneys, by Herb and Pleasant vegetables. Our new Theory of Disease, and the wonderful efficacy of our remedies, as attested by hundreds of grateful patients, for sale gratuitously or by mail.
"SPEEDY CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES."
Consultation free. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Cases treated by mail as heretofore. Address Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW, No. 548 Broadway.

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Formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Baldness.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

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Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Celeste, Harmonicphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
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Just Received by Steamer, a large assortment of Quilted Shoes and Slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; Cork Sole Quilted Button and Lace Boots, water-proof; Snow, Skating, Riding and Walking Boots; Evening Boots; Embroidered Satin Slippers for full dress.
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In STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 206 Broadway.
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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FIST'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Children's Longjas, in all their variegation of size and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 512 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 28, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE.
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 265 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but heartened me to other health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest consideration, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 138 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST REPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 436 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely recovered to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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OF CURING CERTAIN DISEASES BY THE USE OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
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THE SECRET OF ITS APPLICATION
was suggested to us by Prof. Reid, Professor and Lecturer of Chemistry for many years in the New-York College of Physicians, the New-York Hospitals, Edinburgh University, &c., &c. We have tried it in a number of cases that had previously resisted all other treatments. Every case yielded with astonishing rapidity. The success of the Ready Relief, in its ordinary application, has been greater than all other remedies in use. This can be vouched for by thousands who have used it. Let those afflicted with the following complaints use it under the new method, and we guarantee an immediate cure: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Gout, Sciatica, Nervousness, Fever and Ague, INDIGESTION, SMALL-POX, MEASLES.
Cramps, Spasms, Lumbago, Headache, Heart Disease.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Retention, Suppressions, or Misplaced Menstruation.
URINAL ORGANS,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Pains, Aches, Spasms in the Back, Thighs, Hips, &c.
THE APPLICATION
in these cases must be made
TO THE SPINE.
Rub the entire length of the spine and across the small of the back with
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
for ten or fifteen minutes, night and morning, and a cure will follow. We do not recommend its application in this form as an experiment, but with the full knowledge *that it will cure either of the above-named complaints.*

We are recommending no new or untried medicine—its merits and efficacy as a specific for many of the pains, aches and infirmities that afflict mankind is acknowledged by thousands—but suggest to our readers and patients a new method of its application for certain complaints, which, rightly followed, will insure a more positive and rapid cure than any known treatment is vague. In all cases, ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Patients are invited to call at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. RADWAY'S RELIEF is sold by Druggists.

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☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.*

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I.
REV. DR. W. G. T. SHEDD'S NEW WORK.
A HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE, in two vols., 8vo. printed on tinted laid paper $6; in half calf $9.
This history of Christian doctrine is written in a manner that will recommend it not only to clergymen, but to general readers in philosophy and theology. It does not carry forward the entire system of Christian theology together, passing from one topic to another as the requirements of such a method necessitate; but each of the principal subjects constitutes a unity by itself, and is investigated as a complete and independent course of scientific reflection. Each subject thus stands forth with boldness, disentangled from its subordinate truths, so that a single impression is received.

II.
A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
FROM THE ROMAN CONQUEST.
By Prof. G. L. CRAIK.
2 vols., 8vo. Printed at the Riverside Press, on tinted paper, $3; in half-calf, extra, $10.
The London *Saturday Review* more covers this any of the Foreign Reviews in its editorial says of this work:
"Prof. Craik's book, going as it does through the whole history of the language, properly takes a place quite by itself. We have philological books treating of our earliest literature, and we have critical books treating of our latest literature, but we do not know of any book which, like the present, embraces both. It is a great point to have a good general view of this kind—to have the earlier parts treated by one conversant with the later, and the later treated by one conversant with the earlier. He gives a sketch of the life and writings of every important English writer from the beginning onwards, with considerable specimens of their style."

READY ON SATURDAY,
THE FEDERALIST,
with Bibliographical and Historical Introduction and Notes, by H. B. DAWSON. Printed at the Riverside Press, on tinted paper, with Portraits, in 2 vols., $7 50; half calf, $12. Vol. I. containing the introduction and text of the work complete, ready as above.

"SIGMA," whose taste and discrimination are always admired, thus speaks of the Boston Transcript, of
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JUDGE EDWIN WRIGHT,
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Will deliver the Fourth Lecture of the Course for the Sanitary Commission, (the proceeds to be applied to the relief of our starving soldiers at Richmond,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17. Subject,
"TENNYSON AND MASSEY."
The last lecture will be delivered by E. P. BELDEN, Esq., of New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. Subject—*The Rise and Fall of Republics.* Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the remaining two lectures, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents additional. For sale at the offices of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway and No. 10 Cooper Institute. Single tickets, 25 cents. Reserved single seats, 15 cents additional. Sold only at the door.

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AUCTION SALES.

BOOKS—POSTPONED UNTIL TO-MORROW.

[illegible] Books, Literary Works and Wills, [illegible] THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sharp, at the Salesroom, No. 25 William-st., by Bangs, Merwin & Co., Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL PROGRESSIVE HOME OF FRUITS—POSTPONED TO WEDNESDAY, THE 23d INST., AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, PRECISELY.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

THE ENTIRE SERIES OF SUPERB DRAWINGS

MADE BY F. O. C. DARLEY, FOR THE FAMOUS ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF "COOPER'S NOVELS," TOGETHER WITH A SUPERB PORTRAIT OF J. FENIMORE COOPER, BY C. ELLIOTT.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at the above by auction at the gallery, No. 25 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 7 o'clock, these SUPERB DRAWINGS, comprising sixty in number, form one of the most artistic and interesting collections of ORIGINAL DRAWINGS in America. Mr. DARLEY'S fitness as an illustrator of the characters and scenes of COOPER has been pronounced by the commentators of the country to be unsurpassed by any of the leading painters in Europe and America. Also, a very superior portrait of J. FENIMORE COOPER, by CHARLES ELLIOTT, considered as one of his best works; each of the drawings are mounted in frames parchment and fringed.

These will be on exhibition as above on Monday, 14th inst., until the day of sale.

Henry H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 77 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved walnut parlor suits in hair-cloth, rich silk damask, side chairs and ottomans in plush, marble-top centre tables, console and lace curtains, marble and bronze clocks, several fine oil-paintings and mediotinos, marble vases, walnut pillar extension table, dining chairs, mahogany sofa and dining tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, card and fancy tables, lounges, rockers and easy chairs, feather beds, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, mirrors, Turkey red curtains and cornices, window-shades, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, &c., a fine assortment of china and glass-ware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DUANE-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land, with the substantially built five-story brick store thereon, situated on the northeast corner of Duane and Elm-sts., lot No. 50; Duane-st., 25 feet 11 inches in front; Elm-st., 25 feet 6 inches; Elm-st., 24 feet 6 inches on the rear, and 50 feet 1 inch in depth on the easterly line. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 315 Fifth-st.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 25 Nassau-st.,

EXECUTORS' SALE—By order of the executors of the late Dr. John V. Bodonier, deceased, all his personal effects, professional library, and other valuable books in French and English, surgical instruments, several very valuable caricatures in composition, together with a valuable collection of Italian drawings, &c. They will be on exhibition a day before the sale as above.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

THE UNIQUE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL GEMS OF MODERN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ART, FORMING THE WELL-KNOWN PRIVATE GALLERY OF JOHN [illegible], OF THIS CITY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will offer for public competition, at the OLD-DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. [illegible], on THURSDAY, TUESDAY, 22d, and on WEDNESDAY, 23d December, at 12 o'clock M., each day, the rare and valuable collection of paintings now on exhibition at the Dusseldorf, the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL and CHILD'S NURSERY of the CITY of New-York. The collection contains chef d'œuvres by the following distinguished masters:

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[illegible] Cooper, J. F. Herring, Sr., W. Hargrave, L. Maggs, H. Jutsum, J. S. Cotman, A. Ansell, J. H. Brodie, H. J. Boddington, J. J. Wilson, &c.

EXQUISITE LONDON WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

S. Fout, J. H. Mole, J. H. Harding, [illegible] Burgess, C. Bentley, F. W. Topham, [illegible] Warne, C. Haag, [illegible] Gill, &c.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

[illegible] Dieterle, C. Troyon, T. Rousseau, C. Ladelle, M. Dubé, A. Calame, [illegible] Dubé, E. Palma, H. Schlesinger, [illegible] Lepelletier, L. D. Motte, [illegible] E. L. Poitevin, C. Brochard, &c.

SUPERB CABINET GEMS.

[illegible] Delacroix, Paul Delaroche, V. Chavet, [illegible] Edwd. Frere, J. Trayer, [illegible] Theo. Frere, J. Fauvelet, [illegible] Duverger, Y. Dupre, [illegible] Chavet, A. Anastasi, &c.

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AMERICAN SCHOOL.

J. Cole, E. Leutze, G. Stuart, [illegible] Durand, K. Gignoux, J. Trumbull, J. F. Kensett, D. Huntington, T. P. Rossiter, [illegible] Hinckley, W. S. Mount, W. J. Hays.

The above Paintings can be seen on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 19 and 21, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. BEG LEAVE to inform their friends and the public that they will sell at auction,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1863,

at 7½ o'clock,

AT NO. 844 BROADWAY,

Gray's Building, next to Wallack's Theatre, by order of Mr. Duhamel, of New-Orleans, his

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS,

by masters of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Italian Schools, viz.:

FRENCH SCHOOL.

[illegible] ROUSSEAU, ROLAND SAVERY, [illegible] DIAZ, FRANCOIS LATOUR, [illegible] BERGERAS, MARTIN DE VOS, [illegible] GERARD, VAN BLOOMEN, [illegible] FRAGNARD, GH. LEBRUN, [illegible] CAMPANA, MOMENAER, [illegible] COLIGNY, VAUMONT, [illegible] BRUANET, BAUDOIN and others.

ALSO,

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON,

painted by W. Peale, in 1776, and strongly in the possession of Gen. Lafayette.

The entire collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and special attention is requested to the Portrait of Washington, by Peale. They are now on exhibition as above, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues may be had at the gallery, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the executors of Richard I. Wells, deceased, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

BROADWAY—No. [illegible] feet more or less, on the west side, between 4th and 5th sts.

MADISON-STREET—No. 70, northeast corner of Cedar-st.

4TH-AVENUE—No. 94, 23d lot, corner of 19th-st.

BOND-STREET—No. [illegible], between Broadway and Bowery.

[illegible]-STREET—No. [illegible], between Bleecker and Houston-sts.

[illegible]-STREET—No. [illegible], near 4th-st.

[illegible]-STREET—No. [illegible], corner of Charles-st.

[illegible]-STREET—Nos. 22 and 24, near 4th-av.

[illegible]-STREET—Nos. 226 and 228, near 4th-av.

[illegible]-STREET—No. 236, near 4th-av.

[illegible]-STREET—Nos. 72 and 74, between 6th and 7th ave.

[illegible]-STREET—Nos. 74, 76, 78 and 80, same side.

[illegible]-STREET—Lots, 100 feet more or less, on the north side, 100 feet east of 6th-av.

[illegible]-STREET—5 lots, 25 feet each, 200 feet east of 6th-av.

Bookmen, with full particulars, at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF CHOICE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., by order of the executors of the estate of James M. Fenimore, deceased:

Madeira Wines, of fine old Madeira and Sherry Wines, in demijohns and bottles, consisting of Marco and Pereira Madeira, Brazen vin Italia, 1834, &c. &c.; Sherry Wines, consisting of Blackburn Madeira, D. B. Duke, &c. &c. In quantities (bought of D. Lynch.) Sparkling Champagne, Port Wine, Claret, Cordials, Brandies, Whiskies, Rhine Wines, Hollands, Cordials, Ales, Porter, Malaga Raisins, &c. &c.

The above wines are all choice, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, the 19th, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—POSTPONED TO THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable lots, viz.:

[illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 110th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 111th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 112th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 113th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 114th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 115th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 116th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 117th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 118th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 119th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 120th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 121st-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 122d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 123d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 124th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 125th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 126th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 127th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 128th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., 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138th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 139th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 140th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 141st-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 142d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 143d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 144th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 145th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 146th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 147th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 148th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 149th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 150th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 151st-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 152d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 153d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 154th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 155th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 156th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 157th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 158th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 159th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 160th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 161st-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 162d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 163d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 164th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 165th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 166th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., 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252d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 253d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 254th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 255th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 256th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 257th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 258th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 259th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 260th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 261st-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., 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309th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 310th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 311st-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 312d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 313d-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 314th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 315th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 316th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 317th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., [illegible] Lots, 25 feet each, on the south side of 318th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Madison-av., 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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Worn Constitutions than all others combined. I can seek will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Persons have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special treatment a Strictured Urethra (much neglected and much feared by medical men) is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of medical skill, without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from languidness, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt relief by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others have failed. My expression, "Dr. Powers' Balsam of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks." This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of medical discovery, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world; guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' celebrated Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case, is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, a secret habit? Dr. POWERS' vigorous essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the Report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in money or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICE'S Treatise on Diseases of Females, just published, the 120th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid it to be a period increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, impart the vigorous act of nature to the weak and never been restorded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are now used by both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose. They will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 80 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Stricture, Fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the *Scalpel*, containing articles on these subjects, may be had of EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER aware; he has for thirty years confined his attention to *diseases of a certain class*, in which he has cured more cases than any other man. The cures are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient may be out of the house almost the hour he enters. Medical discovery. Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and nauseating effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. In 10 51 a trial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

AT DR. WAIT'S, NO. 285 FOURTH-AV., Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$3 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or dentine	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 268 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $8; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer. Sales sells rapidly wherever exhibited. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 341 Broadway, New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A THOROUGHLY EDUcated and experienced physician, (American,) with means, can enter into a respectable and legitimate professional business, requiring a large investment. Address, H. H., Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York. Inquiries must be accompanied with references.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Joseph A. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,400 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
NEW-BRUNSWICK, 1,400 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MORAN,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $50, $100.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 22 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120 00
Second Cabin Passage	70 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 26
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $65, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, 69 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Green	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have open, all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged all the following rates:

First Cabin	$80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage	30 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Capt. Brown,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland on
SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. S. BAKER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, via Havana. No freight taken to Havana. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 26 Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 3,000 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. Jonathan Pope,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 4 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 8:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 3:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:07 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 9:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wescott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 8:35 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trains leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 11:30 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BERES will leave foot of Murray-st., at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Piermont for City at 6:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. The 8:15 and 4:20 run to Dunkirk.
Sept. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEHAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 9 A. M. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as plain cook and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; or would do the general housework of a small family; wages $8. Call at No. 139 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; understands all the branches, soups, meats, game and pastry; will do a little washing; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 18 Bleecker-st., Greenwich-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person as such; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker; will go out with a family; can use best of City references. Call or address at No. 276 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN excellent cook, one who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 145 Thirty-fourth-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; will go to the country if required; good references given. Apply at No. 3 King-st., near Macdougal-st., for one week, M. E., Box No. 103 Times Office.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 111 West-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, well-recommended young woman desires a situation as above; understands her business in all its branches; would do second work; would be obliging to do general housework. Call at No. 27 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT German woman, a situation as cook; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No. 60 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 128 4th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as waitress, or would do chamber work and sewing; good City references. Call at No. 101 West 18th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable young woman, as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 249 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business; willing to do chamberwork; understands all kinds of fluting. Call at No. 125 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Good references.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PERSON, accustomed to traveling and the sea, wants a situation to attend on a lady, or a family going to Europe. Address Mrs. ELLIS, No. 150 Canal-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SEWING FOR FAMILIES.—ALL KINDS OF fine linen, infants' clothing and plain sewing, on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or by hand. Apply at No. 346 6th-av., near 24th-st., New-York.

HALES.

AS SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—WANTED A situation as shipping, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address GENERAL ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Agency, 386 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, as gardener, care of horses, &c., or would work in a store in any way to make himself useful; is a good scholar; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a steady, sober man, as good groom and careful driver; can produce the best of City references; will be found always willing and obliging. Address P. R., Box No. 206 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation, by an Englishman, single, aged 31; good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as light porter in any good mercantile business, or as waiter, by an experienced man who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 386 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AS SALESMAN, A young man who has *some experience in the millinery goods jobbing business*. Apply to MARTIN & LAWSON, No. 264 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT SALESMAN.—WANTED, A young man as assistant salesman in hosiery department of a dry goods jobbing house. Address SMITH, Box No. 4,625, stating qualifications, &c.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT, OBLIGING woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and understands baking; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 20 West 47th-st.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, WHO CAN influence a large and desirable dry-goods trade, can make a permanent engagement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & TROWBRIDGE, Nos. 11 and 13 Worth-st.

WANTED—IN A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION of this City, a single man from 21 to 30 years, who can furnish satisfactory credentials of character and ability. Address W., Box No. 4,059 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS Waiter in a private family. Apply before 11 A. M. at No. 6 East 34th-st.

BOY WANTED.—MUST BE *ACTIVE*, INTELLIgent, and willing to make himself generally useful. Call at the *Independent* Office at 8½ o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN ARCHITECT'S OFfice, about fifteen years of age, who can write a good hand. Apply at No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 22.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN OR boy in a music store; must play the melodeon and piano. Address Box A, Danbury, Conn.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.
Apply to
DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF SIX PERSons wish accommodation in a private house, with private table. Must be in the best neighborhood. Address B., Box No. 625 New-York Post-office.

A SECOND FLOOR BACK ROOM AND bedroom, adjoining, containing hot and cold water, with sunny exposure, to let, with board, in the pleasant location No. 152 [illegible]-st., near Irving-place; reference required.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 25 Ferry-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HYNE, No. 163 William-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Ordnance Officers, appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers, of a rank not higher than Captain, will assemble at the office, on the 4th of January next, for the examination of Officers of the Army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. All officers desirous of appearing before the Board must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their rank, present station, and the time they have been commissioned, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their application as herein required by or before the 20th Dec., 1863.
(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen.,
Chief of Ordnance.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST, [illegible] Manager.
NO. 688 AND 690 BROADWAY.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8 P. M. Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents. No half price.
FIFTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of the Great
AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL ENTERPRISE,
The press and the public generally acknowledge this as the EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD,
and the only complete collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever offered on exhibition to the New-York public. The enormous outlay of money required to effect such a display of GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE astonishes the visitor on entering the hall containing the GREATEST VARIETY AND LARGEST NUMBER OF ANIMALS
ever congregated in one exhibition. Particular attention is called to the
GREAT MORNING PERFORMANCE,
it being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Second week of Prof. LANGWORTHY'S Shooting Tiger. Animals fed in the presence of the audience at 3 P. M. Man all money may be seen the Great War Elephant Hannibal, Performing Elephant Tippoo Saib, the only living Giraffe in America, Royal Bengal Tiger, White Bear, Japanese Hogs, Black African Ostrich, White Fox Fowls, Hindostan Bear, Leopard and Young, Twelve Virginia Opossums, &c., &c. Also,
Birds without numbers, of plumage rare,
The gentle Gazelle and Grizzly Bear,
ALIVE, ALIVE, ALIVE!
Performing Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, &c. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE
NO. 653 BROADWAY.
S. S. LENT [illegible] Manager.
THIS EVENING will be presented a
A RICH AND VARIED SELECTION
of startling feats, introducing the
SPANOLA BROTHERS,
SPANOLA BROTHERS,
SPANOLA BROTHERS,
whose extraordinary gymnastic exploits surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in this City;
MELVILLE, THE BAREBACK RIDER,
MELVILLE, THE BAREBACK RIDER,
and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
attached to the Amphitheatre. Doors open at 7; to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
A MATINEE FOR FAMILIES.
Commencing at half-past 2 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
The new sensation of the day, "THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON," or "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE." This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at the music store of Firth Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway, and at the chapel. Grand Matinée every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
belonging to
JOHN WOLFE, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-color drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

The above exhibition of Paintings for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital and Child's Nursery, will close on Friday afternoon, 18th inst.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

THE PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will hold its 71st Anniversary at the Academy of Music, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE ALHAMBRA AND GRANADA, AT HOPE CHAPEL, TO-NIGHT.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additions pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address
MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The Winter term opens Jan. 4, 1864. For circulars or information apply to Rev. Robert R. Booth, No. 191 [illegible]-st., New-York; Rev. W. H. Bidwell, No. 4 Beekman-st., New-York; Charles Richmond, Esq., St. Nicholas Hotel; Dr. J. Wolcott, No. 20 West 15th-st., (a Professor in the school,) or to the Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Fourteen miles from New-York.
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 304 6th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Trustees of the Cooper Union announce that an
ORPHEAN FREE CHORISTER CLASS,
for Boys and Ladies only, will be organized on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 3½ o'clock P. M., *in the Music Hall, on the fourth floor of the building.*

The class is intended to afford instruction in VOCAL MUSIC only, and will meet on MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, at the above mentioned hour.

The only expense will be for the purchase of the Text Book, the instruction being free.

By order of the Trustees,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 214 [illegible]-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. CLARK, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 215 4th-st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR 8 pupils Feb. 1, 1864. Number limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus.
Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D.,
Poultney, Vt.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives young lad

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Summary of the Cases Argued During the Past Week.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1863.

The Supreme Court of the United States met in Washington on the 7th of December, that being the first Monday of the month. It is the custom of the Court to call upon the President at the beginning of every term, but owing to the illness of the President, the customary course was not taken on this occasion. The Chief Justice announced to the Bar that the Court would on Tuesday commence hearing the list of cases; and during the week just past, the following cases have been argued:

No. 8. *Robert F. Morris vs. Charles Bayne.*—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, Bayne brought suit against Morris upon an alleged award made by arbitrators appointed by the plaintiff and defendant to determine certain matters in controversy between them; and the verdict and judgment in that court having been for the plaintiff, the defendant sued out a writ of error. Bayne and Morris were engaged in business in Baltimore as copartners. Difficulties arose between them, and they wished to dissolve partnership under an arrangement by which Morris was to become the purchaser of Bayne's interest. To accomplish this purpose, they entered into articles of agreement on the 15th of January, 1858, submitting to the arbitrators named in the agreement the amount to be paid by Morris to Bayne for the interest of Bayne in the capital, stock and fixtures of the firm, and the amount of damages to which Bayne might be entitled from Morris for going out of the firm, and also whether Morris had been in default in not putting in the whole amount of capital stipulated to be paid by him into the firm within the time limited in the partnership articles. The arbitrators awarded $1,[illegible] 17 to Charles Bayne, as his proportion of the net profits of the firm, to be paid by Morris' note, satisfactorily secured, in six months from January 20, 1858. They awarded to Bayne, as damages in consideration of his giving up his business in Alexandria to form the copartnership with Morris, $1,200, to be paid on the 20th of January, 1858, and the further sum of $1,200, to be paid on the 20th of January, 1859, on satisfactory security being given. One of the arbitrators protested against the allowance. It is contended that this award was void because the arbitrators had no right, by the terms of the submission, to award damages to Bayne by giving up his business in Alexandria. The defendant below at the trial proved that the subject of damages was, by agreement of the parties during the negotiations, erased from the original draft of the submission, and the admission of parol testimony to vary the terms of the submission is one of the questions now before the Supreme Court, but the writ of error brings the whole case before the Court upon the testimony.

Nos. 27 and 28. Meigs & Talbot, Appellants vs. The Steamship Northerner, The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Appellees.—These are appeals from the Supreme Court of Washington Territory upon cross libels filed.

In October, 1862, a collision took place between the steamship *Panama* and the steamship *Northerner*, in Dana's Passage, on Puget Sound, a narrow channel between Poe's Point and Johnson's Point. Next December Meigs & Talbot, owners of the steamship, filed a libel; and in February, 1863, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company filed a cross libel. The Court below dismissed the libel of Meigs & Talbot, and sustained the libel of the steamship Company. The case was argued on the part of the appellants, counsel for the appellees not appearing. The question involved is that of demurrage. The appellants contend that the Steamship Company, having always kept a spare steamship, with parts of a crew, at Seattle, to take the place of one that might get disabled, were not entitled to any demurrage, it not making any difference to them which was idle, the *Northerner* or the *Panama*. It was also contended that the Court below was wrong, because the testimony showed that the steamship was in fault and could have avoided the collision by the use of ordinary means in such cases, or if she had been in charge of skillful and competent officers.

No. 72. Hardy and Wife, Plaintiffs in Error vs. Theo. P. Johnson, Defendant in Error.—This was a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. In that Court, Johnson brought suit against Hardy and wife in ejectment for eighty-five acres of land in the City of Oakland, California, claiming to be seized in fee of the premises. Hardy and wife pleaded the general issue, the statute of limitations, and that they had made improvements on the land for which they claimed damages against the plaintiff in case he recovered it. A verdict and judgment was rendered which found that the defendant had title to an undivided one-twelfth as tenants in common, that the plaintiffs had acquired title to an undivided four-ninths as tenants in common of the same land, and that they had been in adverse possession of the whole since 1852. The verdict was rendered subject to the opinion of the Court as to the admissibility of evidence of the plaintiff's title under the general issue and as to the judgment of the law upon the whole case. Afterward the Court overruled against the admissibility of the plaintiff's evidence, and awarded judgment that the defendant recover the whole. These rulings of the Court below are the errors assigned. The question is one of pleading, whether the evidence of the defendant's title and claim as a co-tenant, acquired after issue joined, on the day of trial, was admissible, under the general issue and a denial of all title in the plaintiff. One side contends that the fact of the estate having been acquired by a deed of bargain and sale pendente lite was not a valid objection, and, on the other hand, it is argued that the case should have been tried in the Court below upon the respective titles of the parties as they stood when suit was brought.

No. 73. Hornsby & Hunsacker, Plaintiffs in Error vs. Lucy E. Jones, Defendant in Error.—Lucy E. Jones brought an action of ejectment in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of California, against Houghton & Hunsacker. Verdict and judgment were given for her, and the defendants below, sued out a writ of error. At the trial, the plaintiff below, gave in evidence as the source of her title, a certain Mexican *expediente*, purporting to result in a grant from Alvarado in August, 1841, to Joaquin Moraga and Juan Bernal. The land alleged to have been granted, was a tract called Laguna de Los Palos Colorados, of which the plaintiff claimed a part, under various mesne conveyances from William Carey Jones, Charles E. Strode, and E. A. Lawrence. The plaintiffs in error contend that the plaintiff below had no title upon which a recovery in ejectment could be had, upon the ground that the foundation of the title was a Mexican *expediente*, whereas the Act of Congress required of those claiming to hold lands in California, under Mexican grants, to present their cases to a proper tribunal, and for the issuance of patents where the grant was confirmed. There having been no patent or decree of confirmation, it is contended that there was no title upon which an action of ejectment could be supported. The defendants in error contends that as no objection was taken at the trial to the admission of the *expediente*, it is now too late to raise that question. Exception was taken at the trial to the admission as evidence of the deed to Jones and others. The deed purported to be between Joaquin Moraga and three others, of the first part, and Jonas Strode, and Lawrence of the second part. No evidence was given as to who the grantees were. There were four signatures, three of them being by a [x] mark, and but three seals. Although it is acknowledged that a deed might be well signed and sealed in that manner, it is argued that there were circumstances calling for the strictest proof of the deed. The deed was first recorded, without any acknowledgment, by Bernal, one of the grantors. There was no witness to the execution of the deed by Moraga; but some time afterward Maximano Berragan made an affidavit that he had seen Moraga sign, seal and deliver the deed, and then it was again recorded. The defendants, at the trial, objected to the admission of the deed, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of the execution without calling Berragan; but the Court below overruled the objection. Berragan was called as a witness, but not as to the execution of the deed, and then the defendants sought to cross-examine him as to that point; but the Court below held, that in order to question him on that point, the defence must make him their own witness. These rulings are assigned as error. The defendant in error contends that the statute of California, having made it a crime for which such certificates were attached as in the one in question, evidence, the Court below was right in admitting it, and that statute only having made it prima facie evidence, the defence might have submitted it by other proof, and that not having done so, they cannot now attack the deed.

Nos. 74 and 75. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, Plaintiff in error vs. John S. Wright, to the use of The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, vs. The Same.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. An action was brought upon a policy of insurance for the loss of a cargo of coffee obtained from Rio de Janeiro in the schooner Mary W. In the Court below, the verdict and judgment were against the Sun Company $20,587 20, and against the Orient Company $20,118 75, and thereupon the Companies sued out these writs of error.

The principal question is as to the true construction of certain policies of Marine Insurance, commonly called open or running policies. Such a policy was described by the Supreme Court, (23 Howard, page [illegible]) as "a policy which enables the merchant to insure goods shipped at a distant port, when it is impossible for him to be advised of the particulars upon which the goods are laden. It therefore cannot name it in the policy." The defendant in error, a merchant in Baltimore, on the 27th of July, 1861, obtained from the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, a policy of insurance, and on the 7th of July, 1862, a policy from the Sun Company. The policies were "on goods to Janeiro to be part or parts in the [illegible] bags of coffee, more or less, with an [illegible] premium if by vessels lower than [illegible]

[illegible] Kay, Services, Grocer, 48 [illegible]

[illegible] Kay, Services, Grocer, 48 [illegible]

[illegible] Kay, Services, Grocer, 48